THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,595. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A1.—THURSDAY, FEB. 16, SAME TIME AND PLACE. B1.

ANOMUS.—I MEAN BUSINESS ON THE SQUARE. RETURN, as you propose (c. o. d.), $75. E. A. S.

A.—LIZZIE DUS.—LETTER FOR YOU AT OFFICE 658 Broadway. J. H.

BLUE NECKTIE.—HAVE RETURNED FROM THE country. Call Wednesday evening. BELLE.

COME TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M. ONE.

CHARLES A. VAN 142.

D. S. WILL FIND A LETTER ABOUT HIS AFFAIRS, in New York with his sister, M. in M., from his friend, FRANZ GARDNER, in Baltimore.

E.—YOURS RECEIVED. CALL FOR A LETTER AT at the place mentioned, addressed as directed. EDWARD.

H. S. S. WILL FIND LETTER AT STATION E. W. V.

HOBOKEN BOAT, SATURDAY EVENING—TOOK 6½ train for Newark. Please write. Address BLONDE, Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. EMMA F. LEFT home the evening of Saturday, February 11; dressed in black silk, dress with deep flounce of the same, sealskin sacque and muff, steel color velvet bonnet, with black ostrich feather. Address FRIEND, box 95 station A.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES McCAMLEY; when last heard of, in 1851, 1852 or 1853, he was in an asylum on Manhattan Island; age at the time between 10 and 12 years. Any information will be thankfully received by his sisters, Elizabeth and Mary Ann McCamley, St. Vincent's Asylum, Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue.

LEFT HER HOME—DECEMBER 29, AGNES DALEY, aged 13 years, small of her age, dark brown hair, weak eyes (color black), very intelligent in manner; had on when she left calico waist, brown skirt, red hood, brown cloak. Any person found harboring her will be dealt with according to law. Information will be thankfully received by her father, THOMAS DALEY, 15½ Downing street, No. 4, in rear.

LAST FRIDAY EVENING, 5 O'CLOCK, SIXTH AVENUE car, from Astor House to the "slippery corner;" recognized on Sunday at window. Please address EARNEST, box 122 Herald office.

MISSING—SINCE THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1870, A man of the name of William H. Force, Sr.; when last seen was in Rahway, N. J., since then nothing has been heard of his whereabouts. Description:—He was about six feet high, aged 70 years; weight 220 lbs.; full face; flush complexion; hair quite gray; smooth face, no whiskers; is very erect, either walking or sitting; the second finger on his left hand is straight, caused by a felon; occupation, a dealer in horses. Any information that will lead to his whereabouts, dead or alive, will be liberally rewarded by his son, WM. H. FORCE, Jun., Flemington, N. J., Hunterdon county. Country papers please copy.

M. M. M.—TWO LETTERS AT HAND. YOU CAN rely upon my protection, as stated, if you keep your promise, otherwise I will be deprived of the power to give assistance. A few days and I will be with you. E. E. E.

MAG. MILLER PLACE.—"SCRAPE AWAY." WRITE when and where we can meet. Our last in San Francisco was happy. Quit big Galert. Your Charlie wants you. If no answer soon I will find where you are and come after you. Answer to C. D., care of box 4,510 New York Post office.

MRS. SANFORD, LATE OF NO. 61 WEST FIFTEENTH street, will please send her new address to an old friend. A. R. P. Address J. J. S., station D, New York.

PET W.—AM LIVING IN SAME PLACE. CALL SOON. Mrs. S. or L. K.

SNAKESIEHS SNAIXIEH ROOFFLA AND BOUNCE. Come in! How is this for high? BOBBINS.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO TIED THE SMALL PACKage on the way to the ferry last Saturday P. M., will, if favored with the owner's address, be glad to explain in person. OLIVER, box 113 Herald office.

WILL E.— WHO INSISTED UPON HER FRIEND leaving her at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue Saturday evening at about half-past ten) communicate immediately with her friends? Should she not do so the affair will have an unpleasant notoriety, as she must be sought for. Thus far it is not known. For Heaven's sake, come back at once.

YOU MAY FORGET, BUT OTHERS CANNOT. P.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—PHALON'S NEW PERFUME.

I LOVE YOU.

I LOVE YOU.

I LOVE YOU.

Sold by druggists and at 517 Broadway.

AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs, FISHER'S Bronchial Tablets.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 37—FEBRUARY 13, 1871.
70, 57, 73, 24, 2, 62, 44, 61, 15, 17, 40, 25.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 74—FEBRUARY 13, 1871.
56, 62, 60, 12, 44, 12, 6, 67, 76, 51, 5, 7, 58.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 173—FEBRUARY 13, 1871.
66, 71, 44, 77, 51, 73, 60, 47, 59, 26, 16, 78.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 174—FEBRUARY 13, 1871.
65, 72, 12, 65, 34, 21, 60, 56, 13, 5, 14, 64, 34.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
N. B.—The public are cautioned against bogus offices which advertise commission allowed.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 296 Broadway, 152 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
CLASS 277—DRAWN AT 12 M., FEBRUARY 13, 1871.
50, 36, 72, 2, 17, 45, 65, 61, 56, 29, 74, 42, 55.
CLASS 278—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., FEBRUARY 13, 1871.
43, 66, 9, 8, 15, 33, 22, 30, 33, 51, 15, 46, 24, 25.
Information furnished at 20 Greenwich street, New York.
W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.

HO FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH Africa!—The ship LYTTELTON will be despatched from pier 15 East river, for Cape of Good Hope, on February 18, has fine accommodations for passengers, and those wishing to go should secure passage without delay, as another chance may not offer for some time. Full information may be had of ISAAC TAYLOR, 40 Broadway, room 22.

LOTTERIES.—KENTUCKY STATE TICKETS, $1 TO $10. Royal Havana, $32. Prizes, $4,000 to $30,000, and $100,000 gold. For circulars or tickets apply to G. NILSON, No. 1 Astor place, New York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY OF THE CITY OF New York.

Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 28, 1870.

Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each.
Office 344 and 346 Broadway,
New York Life Insurance Building.

Two thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of this company, of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital of one million, are now offered to butchers, dealers, marketmen and others.

The books of subscription for said stock will be opened at the office of the company as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and remain open each day for ten days, unless sooner subscribed for.

Each subscription for ten shares from any butcher, marketman or dealer will entitle the subscriber to one stand or stall at a uniform fixed rental on a lease of five years.

But no one butcher, marketman or dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands in either wholesale or retail department, and the intention to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.

A diagram of the stands in the market can be seen at the office of the company, and the selections of stands by said subscribers will be according to order of subscription.

Terms of subscription:—25 per cent in cash on subscribing, and the balance, in instalments of 25 per cent, as called for by the treasurer, on 30 days' notice.

By order of the Board.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, COURTLANDT PALMER, W. M. JOHNSON, } Committee on Subscription.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW York, Precinct No. 26, New York, Feb. 13, 1871.—Coaches conveying company to the Liederkranz Ball, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, will approach from the north through Irving place, passing out through Fourteenth street. In taking up coaches will form in Fourteenth street, towards Third avenue. In no case will coaches be allowed to come in from Fourth avenue. Fare to any part of the city, same destination, four passengers, $3. The company will take the coach in line. In no case will coaches be called.
THOMAS W. THORNE, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, Inspector of Hacks.

$28 CURRENCY—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed and information given. Circulars sent. Kentucky Tickets from $5c. to $5. Drawing from $4,000 to $30,000 currency; 12½ per cent allowed. S. B. BANKS, 15 Wall street, New York. Box 9,828 Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed, information given; circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN MARCH 1 in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba; whole tickets, $32, currency; shares in proportion. Kentuckys from $1 to $10. Beware of bogus firms and tickets. JOSEPH BATES, 191 Broadway, New York, up stairs, room No. 4.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN IN THE Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba March 1. Tickets, $32; shares in proportion. Kentucky and Havana prizes cashed. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street. Post office box 4,264.

$1,000,000 PRIZES HAVE POSITIVELY been paid at Baley & Co.'s, the oldest established office in the United States, and plenty in the window yet. Royal Havana wholes, $32; Kentucky, $1 to $10. 12½c. commission allowed. Circulars sent by BALEY & CO., 174 Broadway, one door above Maiden lane.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK TROTTING TRACK.
The track is now in fine sleighing order and open to the public for any and all trotting purposes. "We invite the public," &c. Respectfully,
JAMES LAMBERT.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—A RUSSIAN BLOODHOUND; SPLENDID watch dog. Apply at 139 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LIGHT BRAHMAS. JUST IMported; fancy Fowls for breeding, Canaries and fancy Pigeons and Pigeons for shooting; one large Mastiff Watch Dog, at 417 Canal street.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF THE BEST BRED AND broke Pointers and Setters, Setter Pups, Pointer Pups, Esquimaux Pups, extra Rat Dogs of all breeds; Rats on hand to try them. H. GARDNER, 62 Thompson street, rear.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 57 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warrantees.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK. OWNERS' DESCRIPTION.

ELEGANT TEAM MESSENGER GRAY HORSES, long, flowing manes and tails, 16 hands, 8 and 9 years; very stylish; TROT IN FOUR MINUTES; can be driven by any one; FEAR NO LOCOMOTIVE; are in every respect a first class GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY TEAM: warranted sound, kind and true.

TEAM BLACK MARES, long manes and tails, 15½ hands, 6 years; stylish, fast travellers; excellent for general use; warranted sound, kind and true.

VERY STYLISH TROTTING HORSE, ROYAL GEORGE STOCK, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 7 years; can trot, when roads are in condition, in 2:30; can BEAT THREE MINUTES THIS DAY; is an all day traveller, of great bottom and endurance; DOES NOT SHY OR PULL; can be driven by a lady; stands WITHOUT TYING, and for gentleman's road use is unsurpassed.

TRIMMED CUTTER, made by LOWN & HORTON, TROY.

SUPERIOR FAMILY BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years; very stylish, fast traveller; NOT AFRAID OF LOCOMOTIVE; very easy driver, excellent to pole; WARRANTED SOUND, kind and true.

ELEGANT TRIMMED CUTTER, by BATES, PORTLAND.

VERY HANDSOME BRIGHT BAY MARE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 6 years; stylish family or road Mare; a pleasant driver; warranted sound, kind and true.

VERY STYLISH CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, 16 hands, 8 years; an elegant coupe or matched carriage Horse; good traveller; warranted sound, kind and true.

BROWN ROAD HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 8 years; kind and true; CAN SHOW 2:50 ANY DAY; been used the past four years as gentleman's road Horse.

BAY HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, long mane and tail, marked like DEXTER, 15½ hands, 7 years; can trot in 2:50 in condition; never been handled for speed, but is very promising; stylish driver; warranted sound, kind and true.

LARGE DARK BAY HORSE, 16 hands, 8 years; an excellent worker in all harness.

SEVERAL PORTLAND CUTTERS, balance of consignment.

BROWN HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 7 years; fine, stylish traveller; excellent under saddle; warranted sound, kind and true.

TEN TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS, COVERED EXPRESS WAGONS, HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, WHIPS, &C.

WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, AT 12 o'clock, WITHOUT RESERVE, twenty of the finest and MOST DESIRABLE TROTTING road and family Horses ever offered at public auction, a CONSIGNMENT FROM MONROE COUNTY, N. Y., consisting of

THE CELEBRATED HIGH BRED AND FAST black trotting Gelding FRANK FORRESTER, sired by TORONTO CHIEF, 15¾ high, 8 years old; as prompt, stylish and game a driver as CAN BE FOUND; HAS A RECORD OF 2:48 in harness, and 2:40 TO ROAD WAGON, and is as FINE AND FAST NOW as ever; is afraid of nothing, STANDS WITHOUT TYING; can be driven by a lady, has no vice or tricks, is warranted SOUND AND KIND AND AS REPRESENTED in every particular.

EXTRA FINE AND SPEEDY CROSS MATCHED pair of GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTERS, geldings, white and black, sired by HENRY CLAY; have HEAVY FLOWING MANES and TAILS, 15¾ high, 7 years old, can trot IN THREE MINUTES, WERE NEVER TRAINED, extra free, and pleasant drivers, GREAT STYLE AND ACTION; can be driven by a lady, and warranted sound and kind.

HIGHBRED AND SUPERIOR, CLOSELY MATCHED pair of black Morgan Mares, 15½ high, 7 years old; trot close to three minutes; extra stylish drivers; fine, full manes and tails, and warranted sound and kind.

ELEGANT AND GENTEEL, CLOSELY MATCHED pair of roan Geldings, 15½ high, 8 years old; can trot in 3½; so closely matched that they can't be distinguished apart; superior drivers; great family team; warranted sound and kind.

SUPERIOR PAIR OF CLOSELY MATCHED, blood bay Geldings, 15½ high, 7 and 8 years; for style and action can't be beat; have a RECORD OF 15 MILES in an hour; can trot in three minutes, and warranted sound and kind.

EXTRA FINE AND STYLISH COAL black Gelding, 15½ high, 8 years old; elegant driver; superior coupe or family horse; warranted sound and kind.

EXTRA STYLISH BROWN MARE, 15½ high, 8 years old, fine, free driver, warranted sound and kind.

ELEGANT BAY HAMBLETONIAN Colt, 15½ high, 5 years old; CAN BEAT 3 MINUTES, and was never TRAINED for speed; very stylish driver; perfectly gentle and warranted sound and kind.

SUPERIOR BAY MARE, 15½ HIGH, 6 years old, can TROT IN 2¾, extra fine, free and easy driver, can travel to the end of the road, warranted SOUND and KIND, WITHOUT trick or fault.

BROWN HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, 15½ high, good free driver, GREAT ROADSTER and warranted sound and kind.

THE WELL KNOWN, HIGHBRED, CELEBRATED and fast black TROTTING gelding WAR EAGLE, raised in KENTUCKY, 15½ high, 10 years old, very stylish, elegant and free driver; trotted one year ago last June, on MYSTIC PARK TRACK, Boston, IN 2:28, and CAN BEAT 2:40 today; WAS SOLD at one time for $10,000; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady; great pole horse; very valuable for track purposes; warranted kind, true and reliable, and as represented.

Also SEVERAL OTHER HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, ROBES, &C. FULL DESCRIPTION in to-morrow's Herald. STOCK CAN be SEEN and examined at the Mart any time previous to sale. CATALOGUES can be obtained at the Mart.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN'S ELEGANT ROAD ESTABlishment.—One of the best Stylish Horses in the country, warranted to trot in 2:40, at special auction sale to-day (Tuesday), at 11 A. M., sharp; 8 years old, light chestnut, clipped, 15.3, very stylish, marked like Dexter; the finest and fastest private roadster offered this season. Sold for no fault; owner engaged in travelling business. A chance for those purchasing before spring. Speed enough will be shown at time of sale. Warranted sound, kind and perfectly gentle, single or double, for anybody to drive, and to trot in 2:40. Stable 47 Great Jones street. Together with Wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Clothing, &c.

A VERY CHOICE LOT OF road and family Horses, at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their auction mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at catalogue under this head for full descriptions.

A DUBOIS TOP WAGON, DUSENBURY & VAN DUSER Top Wagon, Pony Phaeton, Coupe, Rockaway; Harnesses, $12 up; Blankets, $2 up; Sleighs, $20 up.
W. H. GRAY, 22 to 29 Wooster street.

A.—EXPRESS WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, TOP AND Open Wagons, Gigs, &c.; all kinds of Harness, from $12; Robes, Blankets, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. Call and examine.
LITTLE & TURNER.

ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness.
HICKS, 600 Broadway. Established 1835.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

A CHANCE TO HORSEMEN.—FOR SALE, HALF INterest in the best Clipping Machine out; simplicity, durability, perfection combined. Fullest investigation invited. Terms easy. Address CLIPPING, Herald office.

A.—SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, EXPRESS AND Business Wagons, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., very cheap, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A.—GENTLEMEN WHO INTEND BUYING FINE Carriages should examine our stock. Four and six seat family Rockaways a specialty; all styles of fashionable Carriages at prices to please all.
DEMAREST & WOODRUFF, 628 and 630 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SIX PER CENT less than cost; also assortment new and second hand seasonable Carriages and Harness at greatly reduced prices.
TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A GREAT CHANCE TO GET A GOOD Buggy, Rockaway, Park or Pony Phaeton, very cheap. Also balance of stock of Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, &c. We are offering our whole stock at astounding reductions and will sell on any reasonable offer.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A SECOND HAND LANDAU, CURTAIN COACH, Clarence, Coupe, Depot Wagon, no top and top Buggies sold at a great bargain. Sleighs and Bells.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

COUPE.—A HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, with pole and shafts, fit for private use. No. 9 Tenth street.

DEPOT WAGONS, WITH GLASS FRONTS, FOR WINter; complete assortment; seasonable Family Carriages, comprising Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, six-seat Rockaways and variety light Carriages; low prices.
WITTY, 633 Broadway.

FINEST TIGER SKIN SLEIGH ROBE IN THE COUNtry, 7x5½, elegantly trimmed, $75; also Leopard Robe, 6½x5, very fine, $50.
WEBBER, Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MAHOGANY BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 5 years old; sound, kind and stylish; will be sold at a bargain, as owner is going West. Apply this day, before 12 o'clock, at Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STOUT AND USEFUL CAnadian Pony, 14½ hands high; stylish and rapid driver; warranted sound, kind and gentle in every way; must be sold, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at 547 Washington street, corner King street.

FOR SALE—THREE UPPER CANADIAN PONIES; sound, kind and young, 14 to 15 hands; Express Wagon, Harness, nearly new; half their value. 201 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD WORK HORSES, FROM 15 TO 17 hands high, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. weight; all warranted sound and kind. Apply for three days at 607 Washington street, in the feed store.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH DARK BROWN COUPE Horse, 17 hands, long mane and tail; strictly sound and kind. J. KING, corner Lafayette place and Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BLACK MARE, SIX YEARS old, sound and kind. Apply at 69 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A TRUCKING BUSINESS, CONSISTING of three trucks and the work of two stores. Apply at SPEAR & CARROLL'S, pier 25 North river.

FOR SALE—A LARGE THREE-SEATED SLEIGH; price, $75; also a handsome Sleigh that represents a pair of trotting horses. GORDON'S stables, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—SIX LOW PRICED HORSES. TO BE seen at 83 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND CELLAR CARTS and Harness, together or separate; also Corporation Carts for sale. The horses are sound and kind; $85 each. 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S CUTTER, SEAT AND back well cushioned; for sale with pole and shaft; original cost $315; can be had now for $175. Can be seen at SEAICH'S stables, Thirty-second street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE YOUNG CART Horses, kind and gentle; well trained, 15 and 16 hands high. Inquire at 409 West Twelfth street, corner of West.

PONEY PHAETON WANTED (SECOND HAND)—WELL made, in good order and price low; a note, with full particulars, to P. JONES, office of National Hotel, No. 5 Cortlandt street, will receive attention.

SLEIGHS—ALL STYLES, TO LET BY DAY OR SEAson; several second hand Sleighs for sale cheap; 50 new Sleighs; great reduction prices; all styles Sleigh Bells, at WITTY'S, Broadway.

WANTED—ANY PARTY HAVING A GOOD, STRONG Cart Horse to dispose of very cheap may address WILLIAMS, box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—A NEARLY NEW COUPE, CIRCULAR front, for one horse, of good maker; also a fine Horse, 16 hands or over, sound and kind, under 8 years; no extravagant price will be paid. Address box 2,740 Post office, for three days.

$4.—ROBES, BLANKETS, HALTERS VERY CHEAP; Buffalo, large, $7; fancy Furs, $8; rich Fox, splendid Black Bear, Wolf, Lynx, &c. One elegant white Angora at half price, $80. 103 Chambers street.

$150.—GOOD TEAM WORK HORSES; STYLISH Sorrel, 8 years, 16 hands, $140; beautiful Mare, 14 hands, warranted to show 3 minutes, $160. 211 West Thirty-first street, in the rear.

FINANCIAL.

A.—EXECUTORS' FUNDS TO LOAN.—ONE SUM OF $100,000 and one of $50,000; also $600,000 to loan, in sums to suit, or to buy mortgages.
C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

AT 111 BROADWAY, BASEMENT OFFICES A AND B.—Loans on Bond and Mortgage to principals. The Real Estate Circular distributed free; mailed on receipt of stamp.
STANLEY DAY.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE AND SMALL sums, promptly, on Real Estate in New York and vicinity. Mortgages promptly cashed.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance and Bank Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of First Mortgage Railroad 7 and 8 per cent gold Bonds, for safe and profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Board a specialty with this house for many years.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON Real Estate in this city; Bonds and Mortgages bought; Real Estate bought and sold.
JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

REAL ESTATE.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON BOND AND mortgage, on good city property.
J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, FEBRUary 4, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made and the names of the authorized agents of the government will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscribers for five per cent bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid and the interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE OF BEELAZ, AFT & CO., 127 REGENT STREET, W., LONDON.

TO COIN COLLECTORS.—ONE OF THE FINEST AND rarest collections of Coins in the world for sale at PILMAN & CO.'S Pharmacy, Astor House. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST MORTGAGES upon country farms; Long Island and Westchester preferred. Apply at 52 Wall street, room 14.

$50 BONUS WILL BE PAID FOR THE LOAN OF $300 for two years, on first mortgage on lot in Brooklyn, worth over double. Address LOT, Herald office.

$25,000 WANTED.—GOLD INTEREST WILL BE paid, on first class leasehold store property, worth $250,000, for three or five years. Principals only address box 3,759 Post office.

$50,000.—JOB LOTS OF DRY GOODS, FARticularly in the furnishing goods line, will be purchased at reduced prices, for cash, by a house doing business in another city. Address COMMERCE, Herald office.

$75,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD improved property. Address M. W. H., 440 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

$140,000 TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGES, IN SUMS to suit, on property improved or good vacant lots, Leasehold and Second Mortgages wanted.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

FINANCIAL.

$265,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN this city, on bond and mortgage. Liberal loans made on first class city property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED WESTchester county, New York or Brooklyn property; sums to suit; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 163 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved Property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Proprietors only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

DRY GOODS.

AH! GOOD MORNING.
AH! GOOD MORNING.
GOOD MORNING.
GOOD MORNING.
GOOD MORNING.
GOOD MORNING.
GOOD MORNING.
We are now opening
12 cases STRIPED MARSEILLES,
best quality, for
TWENTY-THREE CENTS A YARD.
R. H. MACY.

MACY. MACY.

803 dozen of 5-8 LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS, NINETY-EIGHT CENTS A DOZEN, finest in the city at the price. 229 dozen LINEN TOWELS, ONE DOLLAR AND EIGHTY-ONE CENTS, TWO DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-SIX CENTS, TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS a dozen; the best in the city at the prices. Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Neckties and Bows, Satins, Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Hosiery and Gloves; Curtains, Clocks, Fancy Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Worsted, Corsets, Patterns, Trimmings, Perfumery, Small Wares, Soaps, Cotton, Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas; Carved Goods, Plated Ware, best quality; Baskets, Bird Cages, Kid Gloves, Underwear, Jet Jewelry, Bronzes, French Jewelry, Books, Books, Books, Books, Books, Books. All the new Books of the day and all the Standard Works, at popular prices. All the popular Magazines. Harper's, Harper's, Galaxy, Galaxy, Scribner's, Scribner's, Eclectic, Eclectic, Herald of Health, Phrenological Journal, Frank Leslie's, Guide to Holiness, for sale on our counters and furnished on orders.

11 cases checked Nainsooks for twenty-three cents a yard; very fine goods.

7 cases Victoria Lawns for seventeen cents a yard; splendid value for the money.

49 cartons of Black Sash Ribbons, seven inches wide, best quality; sixty-eight cents a yard.

97 cartons of colored and embroidered Sash Ribbons, elegant quality, ninety cents a yard, half the cost of importation.

99 cases of Hamburg Trimmings and Embroideries, the largest and cheapest lot ever offered at retail in New York.

61 cases of Ladies' Underwear to be closed out this week, as we want the room for our Straw Goods opening.

All our Ladies' Chemises sixty-one cents, seventy-six cents and ninety-seven cents.

MACY. Good material and well made.
MACY. All our Ladies' Night Robes
MACY. Eighty-two and ninety-seven cents.
MACY. One dollar and six cents.
MACY. One dollar and fourteen cents.
MACY. One dollar and nineteen cents.
MACY. One dollar and forty-three cents.
MACY. Good material and well made.
MACY. Good material and well made.
MACY. Good material and well made.
MACY. Good material and well made.
MACY. Good material and well made.
MACY. All our Ladies' White Skirts
MACY. embroidered, plain and tucked,
MACY. Forty-nine cents,
MACY. Fifty-one cents,
MACY. Eighty-nine cents.
MACY. One dollar and thirty-five cents.
MACY. Good material
MACY. Good material
MACY. and well made.
MACY. and well made.
MACY. ALL OUR LADIES' DRAWERS
MACY. Forty-six cents.
MACY. Forty-six cents.
MACY. Fifty-seven cents.
MACY. Fifty-seven cents.
MACY. Fifty-seven cents.
MACY. Good material,
MACY. material, material,
MACY. material, material,
MACY. and well made,
MACY. well made,
MACY. well made.
MACY. A general stock of
MACY. HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS
MACY. AT POPULAR PRICES.
MACY. Popular Prices.
MACY. Popular Prices.
MACY. Popular Prices.
DOLLS. Popular Prices.
DOLLS. Popular Prices.
DOLLS. Popular Prices.
DOLLS. Popular Prices.
DOLLS. TOYS, TOYS.
DOLLS. TOYS, TOYS.
DOLLS. A fine stock of
DOLLS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
DOLLS. of every description, including
DOLLS. all the novelties, at
DOLLS. POPULAR PRICES.
DOLLS. LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
DOLLS. LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
DOLLS. LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
DOLLS. far below regular prices.
DOLLS. AND OUR
DOLLS. AND OUR
DOLLS. AND OUR
DOLLS. LADIES' LADIES'
DOLLS. LADIES' LADIES'
DOLLS. LADIES' LADIES'
DOLLS. Eighty-six cent Kid Gloves,
DOLLS. Eighty-six cent Kid Gloves,
DOLLS. Eighty-six cent Kid Gloves,
DOLLS. Eighty-six cent Kid Gloves,
DOLLS. Eighty-six cent Kid Gloves,
DOLLS. Are warranted equal to
DOLLS. any dollar kid glove in New York.
DOLLS. OUR ENGLISH HALF HOSE
DOLLS. OUR ENGLISH HALF HOSE
DOLLS. OUR ENGLISH HALF HOSE
DOLLS. OUR ENGLISH HALF HOSE
DOLLS. OUR ENGLISH HALF HOSE
DOLLS. AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MACY. are as good as you will
MACY. buy at any store in
MACY. the city for 47c.
MACY. We shall also open
MACY. during the week,
MACY. Per Steamer Nevada,
MACY. Cases of English Small Wares.
MACY. KIRBY'S PINS AND
MACY. HAIR PINS, PIN BOOKS,
MACY. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY
MACY. AND SACHETS,
MACY. AT POPULAR PRICES.
MACY. R. H. MACY,
MACY. R. H. MACY,
MACY. R. H. MACY,
MACY. R. H. MACY,
MACY. R. H. MACY,
MACY. R. H. MACY,
MACY. R. H. MACY,
MACY. 14th street and 6th avenue. MACY.

A.—PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
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PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
All the Spring Styles now on exhibition.
R. H. MACY, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade. Trimming manufacturers supplied with materials for cash or trade. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEWS?

HAVE YOU READ

THE EVENING TELEGRAM?

THE TELEGRAM
is the smallest,
is the best and
has the largest circulation
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Evening Newspaper
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and sent everywhere for 50c. a month.

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OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Mainstaysail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINE'S DAY!
Call at 15 Ann street and get a Valentine. Selling at half price.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 14 1871, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold; payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail Feb. 28, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green..............Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman..............Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
From Pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
SAMARIA..............Thursday, 16th February.
CALABRIA..............Thursday, 23d February.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ITALY, Grogan..............Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $23, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.

ALGERIA.....Wed., Feb. 15	SIBERIA...Thurs., March 2
SAMARIA....Thurs., Feb. 16	RUSSIA.......Wed., March 8
ABYSSINIA...Wed., Feb. 22	PARTHIA...Thurs., March 9
CALABRIA..Thurs., Feb. 23	CHINA.......Wed., March 15
CUBA.......Wed., March 1	BATAVIA..Thurs., March 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$130, gold | Second Cabin..........$80, gold
First Cabin, to Paris.............. 145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $33.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax)..Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, March 4, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
PEREIRE, Daure..............Saturday, February 25
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..............Saturday, March --
Note.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, will sail on Saturday, February 18, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by the steamship MAIN, Captain K. V. Oterendorf, Saturday, February 25.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.............................$120
Second cabin............................ 72
Steerage................................ 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
COLUMBIA....Sat., Feb. 18	IOWA..........Wed., Feb. 15
ANGLIA.......Sat., Feb. 25	ISMAILIA......Wed., Feb. 22
AUSTRALIA..Sat., March 4	ASSYRIA.......Wed., March 1
INDIA.........Sat., March 11	ALEXANDRIA.Wed., March 8
EUROPA......Sat., March 18	DORIAN........Wed., March 15

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on 4th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 20—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, February 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, February 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.—THE CLIPPER BARK LELIA M. LONG, 1,170 tons burden, will be despatched March 15, and has comfortable accommodations for cabin passengers.
R. W. CAMERON & CO., 23 South William street.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..............Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Captain J. W. Palmer via Nassau..........Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..............March 2
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman..........Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight..........Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken..........Thursday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight..Saturday, March 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship WILLIE, Captain Randolph, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, February 18.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday, February 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE,
J. R. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, February 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, February 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
on Wednesday, February 15.
Also GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, February 18.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain H. Nelson, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, February 18, at three o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain L. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Tuesday, February 14.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow Thursday, Feb. 16.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship SARATOGA, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST CLASS STEAMBOAT AND BUSINESS FOR sale.—The subscribers offer for sale the Walter Brett, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New York; earnings for 1870 about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel, 24 state rooms, newly furnished, eight years old, draft water about 4½ feet, copper bottomed, engine 33 inch cylinder, 10 feet stroke; also the lease of her present Wharf, foot of Spring street, having five years to run from 1st June next. If not sold at private sale will on Thursday, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat at her wharf at Spring street, where she may be seen previous to that time. Reason for selling senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire at the office of the subscriber, at Fishkill Landing, N.Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale—Established over twenty years, doing a very large, safe and profitable business; everything in good working order; satisfactory reasons for selling. Parties with capital may address N. & CO., Herald office.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH ABOUT $3,000, to join the advertiser in a good, respectable and profitable business; the very best of references given and required. The business is now in good working order. Address, with real name, stating the time and where an interview may be had, for three days, D. H. J., Herald office.

ANY PERSON WISHING BUSINESS, WITH $3,000 cash, may enter an agreeable enterprise that will clear more than $50,000 this winter. For particulars inquire for J. ELLIOT, 38 West Thirty-second street.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $2,000, TO ENGAGE IN an independent cash business; only principals that mean business will receive attention. Address J. THOMAS, Herald office.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR MANY, WITH large or small capital.—The original Butter Recipe, now perfected; makes superior table butter in a few minutes; also purifies old or rancid butter immediately. Rights and Recipes for sale, with full directions. Address P. H. COOPER, Agricultural Association, box 141 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $12,000 CAPITAL; A month's trial given before investing if required. Address GOOD FIRM, Herald office.

A GOOD CHANCE—FOR A MAN OF ENERGY, WITH $1,000 or $1,500 capital, to engage in the turning and sawing business; established and has best prospects. Can be seen at 735 and 739 East Ninth street. E. B. HART.

A LONG AND WELL ESTABLISHED STEAM DYEING and Scouring Establishment, doing a good business; also accommodations for a first class Laundry in connection; a capital opportunity for one or two energetic men with a small capital; will be sold low, as the owner has other business; part cash. Call on or address R. N. PERRY, box 638 Bridgeport, Conn., of THOMAS BROWNE, No. 9 Chambers street, New York.

A HELPER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL, TO take half interest in a safe, easy business, where each can realize $75 weekly, without risk. 259 Spring street, basement.

HALF INTEREST IN A WELL KNOWN ROOFING material and paint manufacturing house; open, large business and profits satisfactory; best references. Address G. S. M., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 CASH CAPItal required; business established; pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000 TO $50,000, TO join the advertiser, thoroughly understanding the business, with good trade, in establishing a tea jobbing house, to make money. Address TEAS, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL PRODUCE business; $500 to $1,000 capital required. An excellent opportunity for a live man. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME $6,000 CASH OR improved real estate, unencumbered, for half splendid Dining House, making $2,000 monthly. For information apply to Mr. MUDGET, 556 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-second street.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A PARTY DESIROUS of going into sample room and restaurant business; none but principals treated with. Apply to O. H. TYLER, wholesale liquor merchant, 67 and 69 Hudson street, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, comprising new, spacious and substantial hotel buildings, furnished with every requisite; extensive grounds, springs, several in number, celebrated for their valuable medicinal qualities; surroundings of great natural beauty; easy access and a large and increasing summer patronage; would like to arrange with competent parties to organize and conduct a permanent Health Institution or Water Cure. Address S. R., No. 7 Beekman street, room 17.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH ABOUT $1,000, TO INvest in a good paying business; must have good references and fair business qualifications. Address BROKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $2,000 OR $3,000, IN A manufacturing business, fully established; can do a safe business of $50,000 per annum. Address M. B. C., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE OFFICE in Chicago, a partner who can introduce from $10,000 to $30,000 capital, the profits of which will realize from $10,000 to $20,000 a year. The capital can be secured by real estate of upwards of $50,000 value. Full particulars can be had by addressing EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT of good standing, a partner with from $5,000 to $10,000 capital. Share of profits will average $5,000 a year.
EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Partnership Agents, Chicago, Ill.

$25 PER CENT PROFIT, NO RISK.—WE HAVE AN opportunity to invest from $1,000 to $10,000; good security. Address INVESTMENT, box 204 Herald office.

$1,000 WILL SECURE AN EQUAL INTEREST IN a light manufacturing business; references given and required. For particulars call at DAY'S hat store, 23 Park row.

$1,500.—RARE CHANCE.—PARTNER WANTED, in a very pleasant and exceedingly lucrative cash business, yielding a large daily income. For particulars inquire at 58 Broad street, room 26.

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A STRICTLY cash business, that will pay $10,000 per annum sure. For interview address, with full name, B. A. THOMAS, Herald office.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—FOR SALE, ONE-HALF OF AN established Manufacturing Business, for the use of the capital necessary to extend it. Fullest investigation solicited. Address FAITH, Herald office.

$12,500 WILL BUY THE BEST LUMBER BUSIness in Bergen county.—Two good dwellings and all other buildings, with stock. $3,000 can remain. Apply at office of H. WESTBROOK, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, SECOND HAND FERrotype Camera, Lenses and Stand. 336 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A LOT OF SECOND HAND RAILROAD Iron, Philadelphia pattern. Apply to J. H. SMITH & SON, 25 and 27 Pine street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND PUTTY MILL, IN GOOD condition; also a pair of Edge Rollers, 3 feet to 5 feet 9 inches in diameter, and 8 to 9 inches face, with bed plate and shafting complete. Address box L, Millers (Mass.) Post office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the International Life Assurance Society.

The creditors of the above mentioned Society, residing within the jurisdiction of this honorable court, who have not already proved their claims, are peremptorily required, within thirty days from this date, and the creditors of the said society residing out of the jurisdiction of this honorable court, who have not already proved their claims, are also peremptorily required, within sixty days from this date, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Frederick Maynard, of No. 2 Gold Broad street, in the city of London, the official liquidator of the said Society, and if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator, are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, London, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before any such debts are proved. The 18th day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims of such creditors residing within the jurisdiction of this honorable court. The 29th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims of such creditors residing out of the jurisdiction of this honorable court.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1871.
H. PRICHARD, Chief Clerk.

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UR LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

emarkable Efficiency of Its System and Appliances.

ow Marine Disasters Along the Co st are Rendered Certain.

Herald Commissioner Visits the Jersey Beach and Makes an Inspection.

HAT HE SAW AND HEARD.

rolling a Fifteen Mile Stretch of Long Beach Night and During a Nor'Easter—All the Keepers and Crews of the Station Houses Absent—Sad Negligence—What Should be Done to Make a Serviceable Life "Saving" Apparatus and What Guide Should be Followed—Interesting Details and Incidents.

he sad fate of those who lost their lives on the st of New Jersey, January 23 and 26, of this year, en the winds of the Atlantic piled up its insatiate waters against the bark Kate Smith and schooner ed Hall, dashing them into pieces and engulfing rteen persons in death, is yet remembered with idness, as ocean calamities of a terrible nature, a time the incidents connected with the ner catastrophe seemed quite to overpower ny of the daily and bloody records of an ntful period, and are now being recalled by , brother and father of those that suffered an nity of agony while awaiting succor in that dark rn, which hour after hour raged with unabated and finally only ceased when it had engulfed terror-stricken people in one awful watery ve.

THESE DISTRESSING REFLECTIONS

accompanied with dramatic episodes, in which ividual courage shone with peculiar brightness ong the few survivors; but could the water and masses of sand which have entombed forever, obably, the bodies of these victims, give them up, they be made to speak, there would be a sad y to tell of how, in the battle for life, when the nding storm of hail, rain and snow mingled toher with the waves for triumph, these poor souls ected aid from on shore, but a biscuit toss dis, from boats in life stations placed there by government for that especial purpose; yet it e not, and the vessel parted amidships, and the scene soon followed.

And then all was hushed,
Save the wild wind and the remorseless dash
Of billows, but at intervals there gushed,
Accompanied with a convulsive splash,
A solitary shriek—the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

he horrors of this shipwreck on a

LINE OF COAST

ich many of the sturdy mariners that enter the s of New York had been led to believe was efftly provided with boats suitable to save life, and the additional appliances which experience has gested with the same end in view, have opened eyes of not only those in maritime circles, but sed the public to inquire into the avowed efficiness of the

LIFE SAVING SERVICE

he United States as now being carried on. he demand thus made by an intelligent public, ommunity just recovering from horror heaped n calamity, will be complied with by the HERALD, mayhap the widespread publicity of its reportinvestigations in this matter will be of such exing interest, in the recital of facts and incidents, t a more systematic remedy will be entered upon he government to check the terrible fatality of dangerous coast, and the present service so rhauled as to cause some little reliance to be ed upon it in the future.

here is no more

DANGEROUS AND INHOSPITABLE

tch of coast than that portion of the Atlantic line he United States, from Cape May to Sandy Hook, wn as the Jersey Coast. There are but few nts along this fatal locality where the skeletons nce noble vessels may not be seen half embedded he sand, and the surrounding graves, with their e sculptured boards, present mournful attestas of the dangers and death that have beset the rm-driven mariner.

or a very long time no means whatever were ployed for saving or attempting to save life and perty thus constantly sacrificed, and it has only n at a comparatively recent period that anything

THE RUDEST CONTRIVANCES

e employed for this purpose. Many sturdy and olc men living along this shore—men who have ved the terrors of the sea for years—have time again fearlessly perilled their lives in rescuing sengers and crews of shipwrecked vessels, and ir noble humane exertions were often crowned h success. But the greatest valor, the most daring very, unaided by the appliances of scientific intion, were inadequate to the tremendous task, at last the national government was driven to effort to at least check these constantly recurring ilities. Hence, at the first session of the Thirh Congress, the Committee on Commerce were ructed to inquire what means could be adopted the better preservation of

LIFE AND PROPERTY

n shipwreck along the coasts of Long Island and y Jersey and upon the passage of the Lighthouse for that year, 3d of March, 1847, an amendment s offered providing that $5,000 be appropriated furnishing the lighthouses on the Atlantic coast New York and New Jersey with means of rending assistance to shipwrecked mariners, to be der the control and direction of the Secretary of Treasury. This was the first move. The next, the same direction, was made August 14, 1848, en $10,000 was appropriated for providing surfts, rockets, cannonades and necessary appara-, and March 3, 1849, the further sum $10,000 was appropriated for like pures. These early efforts were of much il, and under Congressional sanction various -saving stations were established, that duty being rusted at different periods to Captains Douglass lager, John McGowan and John Faunce, officers the revenue marine. Zeal, energy and considere success characterized their efforts in this mane work.

was not until the 14th of December, 1854, that authority of Congress was given to the regular anization of the life-saving establishment. These s, as now authorized, comprise in number eight on the coast of New Jersey, from Cape Sandy Hook, and on Long Island coast, from land to Montauk Point, twenty-six stations, r in all.

ded herewith are the names of the stations coasts, showing the latitude and longitude of h:—

COAST OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Name.	Latitude. D.	M.	S.	Longitude. D.	M.	S.
Coney Island	40	51	—	73	59	—
Gravesend Beach	40	34	—	73	54	—
Canarsie	40	35	—	73	49	—
Rockaway	40	34	—	73	27	—
Atlantic	40	34	—	73	[illegible]	—
Freeport	40	35	—	73	[illegible]	—
Seaford	40	36	30	73	30	30
Babylon	40	[illegible]	30	73	25	—
Amityville	40	[illegible]	—	73	18	—
Fire Island	40	38	—	73	15	—
Sayville No. 1	40	38	—	73	10	—
Sayville No. 2	40	40	—	73	8	—
Patchogue	40	45	—	72	59	—
Bellport	40	44	—	72	57	—
Fireplace	40	45	30	72	51	—
Moriches	40	47	—	72	45	—
West Hampton	40	[illegible]	—	72	41	—
Quogue	[illegible]	45	30	72	35	—
Ponquogue	40	50	—	72	32	30
South Hampton	40	52	—	72	30	—
Bridge Hampton	40	54	—	72	17	30
East Hampton	40	56	—	72	17	40
Amagansett	40	57	30	72	8	—
Napeague	40	59	—	72	4	—
Ditch Plain	41	—	—	71	—	—
Montauk Point	41	2	—	71	52	—
[illegible]	41	4	30	71	56	—
COAST OF NEW JERSEY.						
Sandy Hook	40	28	—	74	—	—
[illegible]	40	23	—	73	58	—
Long Branch, No. 1	40	19	—	73	18	—
Long Branch, No. 2	40	10	30	73	59	—
Deal Beach, No. 1	40	09	30	74	—	—
Deal Beach, No. 2	40	08	—	74	03	—
Squan Village	40	07	—	74	04	—
Squan Village, north end	40	06	—	74	05	—
Squan Beach	39	51	—	74	05	—
Squan, No. 1	39	45	—	74	05	—
Squan, No. 2	39	48	—	74	05	—
Squan, south end	39	44	—	74	06	—
Barnegat	39	42	—	74	08	—
Long Beach, No. 1	39	40	—	74	09	—
Long Beach, No. 2	39	37	—	74	11	—
Long Beach, No. 3	39	35	—	74	15	—
Little Egg Harbor	39	33	—	74	19	—
Brigantine	39	27	—	74	19	—
Atlantic	39	25	—	74	23	—
Absecom	39	21	—	74	25	—
Peck's Beach, No. 1	39	17	—	74	30	—
Peck's Beach, No. 2	39	16	—	74	35	—
Ludlam's Beach	39	12	36	74	40	—
Cape May Court House	39	08	—	74	44	—
Five Mile House	39	04	—	74	46	—
Two Mile House	39	—	—	74	49	—
Cape Island	38	57	—	74	58	—
Cape May	38	55	—	74	59	—

These stations, government officials declare, are aced at

INTERVALS OF FIVE MILES,

hich statement in a measure is correct, and should contain at all times the following articles, constituting the life-saving apparatus:—

One lifeboat, with air chambers and four oars.
One metal life car, with rings and chains for each end.
One Manilla hawser, 4½ inch, 180 fathoms.
One hauling line, 2½ inch, 410 fathoms.
Two rocket lines, 9-16 of an ounce per yard, 300 yards each.
One coiling frame for rocket line and box.
One crotch and frame for throwing rockets.
One sand anchor, strap and bull's eye.
One tackle, with 20 fathoms fall, 2½ inch Manilla.
One heaver and strap.
One mortar of iron and 10 shot fitted with spiral wire.
One copper powder canister and 4 pounds of powder for same.
Twelve blue lights and box, containing 50 quick rockets.
Five rockets and rocket box of tin.
Eight pieces of match rope and 12 pieces of port fire.
Two lanterns and oil can and oil for the same.
One lamp feeder and wick.
One stove and pipe.
One cord of wood.
Two shovels.
One priming wire.

In an enactment of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1871, it was provided that

SIX EXPERIENCED SURFMEN

should be appointed to man each of the boats at alternate life-saving stations on the New Jersey coast, commencing at the first station, from Sandy Hook to Cape May, from December 15 to March 15; the keepers of these to name the crew, each of which to receive $40 per month for his services. This is the

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION,

arranged, so far as the New Jersey coast is concerned, for the purpose of preventing the loss of lives amid the gales of winter. It looks very humane, and seems the bright side of a very dark picture, this effort of building houses, their being furnished with appliances suitable for the work, employment of crews for the boats, having keepers and superintendents; but practically, as carried on, the whole system

IS A FARCE

and a stigma of reproach against such a country as the United States, which pretends to represent an advanced guard of Christian civilization, as well by it national polity as its institutions for the advancement and welfare of the people.

This can be proven. The lamentable loss of life when the bark Kate Smith went to pieces on Long Beach, one mile above life-saving station No. 16, and the cry that there was neglect, sad and criminal, in not attempting the rescue of the lost, as should have been done, and what undoubtedly would have been accomplished if the government had adopted an efficient course of action, has led a HERALD reporter to visit the scene of the late disaster and look into the

WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM.

The time proved opportune. He arrived at the village of Mannahawkin, Ocean county, N. J., last Tuesday morning, and spent most of the day among its oystermen and sand hills, its odd houses and irregular streets, trying to entice some of its aristocratic citizens to act as pilot to the beach beyond, across Barnegat Bay, which was frozen over. It happened that many of the old seamen did not like the prospect. The ice had been "giving," and they felt particularly averse to the trial; and, although they did not positively refuse the job, squirmed like their native eels out of it, and went up Log creek, Cedar creek and Turtle cove, on some ostensible business, to get rid of the inquisitive stranger. At last this village of hills and swells, sparse grass and little women, furnished

A HEROIC SIX-FOOTER,

Mr. Augustus Bennett, who pleasantly volunteered his services to cross the bay on the treacherous ice to the beach beyond, five miles away, merely remarking, as he shouldered an ice pick and axe, "We haven't a 'sneakboat' to save us if we break through, and it will require a tough boy to endure a ducking at this season." The journey—a perilous one, indeed—was safely and successfully made. A landing was effected on Long Beach near nightfall; and the plaintive murmurs of the waves as they died on the beach seemed a mockery to that wild battle-cry of the billows which Old Neptune had raised but a few days ago, when his crested warriors stormed one of the barriers against which he wages an undying warfare.

Through a swamp partly frozen and filled with crooked and stunted dead twigs, an old, tumble down, antique house, known all over the beach and mainland by the pretentious title of the "Mansion of Health," was reached, and the occupant

AN ANCIENT "WRACKER,"

was sought and found. Like house, like man. The former had been a proud old building, proud of its golden legends of the past, when its capacious rooms were wont to hold the fashionables of Philadelphia, but now there is an "ancient and fishlike" odor about it; but it nevertheless is a spot around which many pleasant associations cluster. Of the man, he had been a "beacher" all his life; thirty or more years had been spent in that terrible old gigantic hovel, and he had seen seven "wrecks" at one time from the stoop of the mansion.

From this hut as a starting point

PILOT AND REPORTER

made an examination of the life-saving stations within fifteen miles that Tuesday night and the following morning, patrolling every foot of the beach and submitting ordinary tests to the supposed crews that have charge of alternate ones, with the view of satisfying the latter person if they did the work they are sworn and paid to do by the government.

A northeast storm was brewing the sky was overcast, the young moon hid its face, and there were forebodings that soon again the surf would run mountain high and the billows foam and boil in

THEIR MAD RAGE,

threatening, as they had often done before, destruction to the vessels, with their precious freight of human life, that danced even then way out beyond. No better opportunity could be had to make the examinations desired. It was found that there is the interval of five miles between stations Nos. 13, 14 and 15, but between that of the latter and No. 16 there is the fearful stretch of nine miles.

AT STATION NO. 14,

the keeper of which is Warner Kensey, the house was locked and not a soul within five or six miles. The watchful keeper drawing his pay from the government was found to be up the country somewhere along the Delaware river with his wife, there enjoying his *otium cum dig.*, while the station house and the beach and the exposed vessels took care of themselves.

AT NO. 15,

five miles beyond, there was like work noted. This station has a crew, but those within a mile of the house were found asleep in the cabin of an old schooner lying in Barnegat Bay. William Crane is the keeper, and, instead of being within such convenient distance as to look after the efficiency of his crew, lives five miles further down the beach, where he spends most of his nights and days. John Marshall, James Rudders, Samuel Fairrer, Jesse Sprague, Charles Crane and William Crane are the sworn crew, the latter two scions of the energetic and conscientious keeper. Three or four of these men could be found asleep in the old hulk; but the young Cranes, boys unfit for such work, were at home, and one of them has not been at the station house but once during the winter.

Nine miles yet further away was found

STATION NO. 16,

kept by Mr. Thomas Bond. Along the beach, in the dim light and dank atmosphere, which pilot and reporter had passed without meeting a human being, the "bones" of the Kate Smith were found scattered for miles. Here lay a mast, there a plank, and again a deck beam crushed as would be an egg shell between brawny hands. Further on lay part of the cabin furniture, and down the beach still further was the lost captain's hat, dashed about by the now almost angered waves. On a little sandhill just below the station was the boat in which the first mate and two seamen, early after daylight, reached the shore, with its plank and [illegible], and still yet a step beyond were the old sails and rigging, which had been got together to be disposed of for the benefit of the Underwriters.

This station, like all the others, was closed, but the residence of the keeper is not far away, and

AFTER AWAKENING HIM

and his household from an early sleep, admittance was obtained to his hospitable board, and there, long after midnight, the HERALD reporter conversed with Mr. Bond upon the requirements of the coast in the establishment of life-saving stations. From him there was much information obtained. He has a remarkable memory for dates, events and persons, and is referred to by all his acquaintances as one of iron will, which has carried him through a constant succession of perils and hardships.

The condensation of such and other information from like sources is of interest and of value to those who are at the head of the life-saving service. It is the expression of those who use good, hard, sensible, iron-fisted arguments to batter against the present system.

LOCATION OF LIFE STATIONS.

An interval of five miles and nine miles between the stations on the Jersey coast is simply preposterous. Wrecks occur midway between the stations, as did the bark Kate Smith, and during a blinding snow or rain storm the distance is insurmountable and the first cause of much destruction of life. With a well drilled crew, which does not exist on the Jersey coast, and horses kept for the purpose, the transportation of cumbrous apparatus of surfboats, shot line and life-car from the station to the point where it can be made serviceable could not be accomplished once in twenty times during the excitement of the storm and surroundings. There should at once be a change in this particular if effectiveness in the work is sought to be accomplished. The attention of Congress is called to the propriety of establishing additional stations, so that the distance between them shall be two and a half miles instead of five.

CREWS AND THEIR PAY.

There should be a crew at every station. Some few of the crews now on the Jersey coast are skilled surfmen and understand the important duties entrusted to them. But many are careless and neglect the plainest precautions which a coming storm furnishes. Others are too old or too young to act with sufficient promptitude and zeal in case of real danger. This is easily accounted for, as the pay allowed by the government for the hazardous work is totally insufficient. Good surfmen, and those courageous and conscientious, cannot be had for forty dollars a month. It is inadequate to support themselves and families, and many for economy's sake are compelled to live very poorly. One or two excellent crews, such as at Station No. 17, Little Egg Harbor, have been obtained, but it is exceptional, as the character of the winter has been such as to make them accept any employment. To obtain and keep the right kind of men the monthly pay should be increased during the winter months to sixty dollars. This would be nothing more than an act of justice. Or Congress might provide a fixed annual compensation to every boatman thus engaged. With but few exceptions these men are poor, many of them obtaining a precarious and scanty subsistence at the best. They peril their lives frequently in the noble work of rescuing their fellow beings from sudden and awful death. Is it not too much to require that they should continue in such service with labor unrequited? Is it possible ever to prosecute the great ends of philanthropic purpose under illiberal policy?

REMOVE ALL THE BARNACLES.

On the Jersey coast, particularly at Long Beach, the worthless crews should be removed and better material substituted, then pay them well, and much toward the efficiency of the lifeboat service has been done. There should also be rewards extended for any especial act of dangerous and successful duty in saving life and property. The governments of the Old World, with their imperfect perceptions of the rights of men and the claims of labor, are not backward in recognizing and amply rewarding acts of humanity in saving life from fire and flood, and with such example the United States, with all its blessings, privileges and prerogatives, should heartily recognize, by just rewards, the services of its citizens, for acts such as these, now and then are rendered by boatmen of the life-saving stations of New Jersey and Long Island.

LIFEBOATS.

The boats now in use at the life-saving stations are unfit and inadequate for the purpose. They are ten or more years old, and many are leaky. According to the American idea in the construction of lifeboats, lightness is regarded as a cardinal principle, all unnecessary weight being avoided, inside air-casing at the waist being dispensed with, no iron keel necessary or desirable, the boat depending for its self-righting qualities chiefly upon its high and buoyant ends and the peculiar shape of its bottom. It cannot rest in any other than an upright position. It is alleged in American experience to have been found that life and surf boats, well built of light but strong and elastic materials, are much more safely and easily transported on shore and are managed with more facility in water. They will bear

THE ROUGHEST USAGE

ordinarily encountered, whether on the strand, among the breakers or alongside of a wreck, and will generally perform better service than heavy boats constructed upon the old plan of unyielding and stubborn wood and iron.

At different times there have been three sorts of boats furnished to the New Jersey and Long Island stations. The first was a metallic boat with a wooden keel piece; found to be unsafe and removed. The second was a metallic lifeboat of corrugated iron. This boat was not self-righting, and had many objections. It was also removed. In consequence of these failures Congress was memorialized by underwriters and others, petitioning that the several stations should be furnished with wooded

SELF-RIGHTING LIFEBOATS,

which had recently been invented and brought into notice both in Europe and in this country. Accordingly, on the 12th of June, 1858, Congress made an appropriation for the purchase of the "best self-righting lifeboats, to be placed on the coast of New Jersey, and the best lifeboats for use on the coast of Long Island." On the 9th of October, 1858, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed three commissioners to recommend the lifeboat best adapted, in all its conditions, for the saving of human life from shipwreck on the coast of the United States. These commissioners did their work and reported; yet very little that was essential grew out of it. The boat now in use was furnished the stations, but it is not what is required. For some unexplained reasons none of the self-righting boats applied for or recommended

HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED

to the station houses. The boat in use has but four oars. This is not enough. Not less than six are required on the Jersey coast. The government should furnish additional men and improved boats to the stations; but, if the present are retained, they should be repaired, furnished with six oars, a cork fender all around the upper edge of the boat provided, and the air-tight chambers removed, as they are of little service now.

In the construction of British lifeboats the points considered appear to be:—

First—Extra buoyancy.
Second—Self-relief.
Third—Ballasting.
Fourth—Self-righting.
Fifth—Stability.
Sixth—Speed.
Seventh—Storage.
Eighth—Strength of materials.

It seems to be agreed that if sufficient buoyancy can be obtained by cork, it is far preferable to air cases, as not being liable to accident. It is protected by a light wooden casing or by gutta percha, to keep the water out, so that if bilged against a rock or vessel still the raft could float. Will this be remembered?

LIFEBELTS.

Station houses should be supplied with the life-belt mentioned by Captain Ward, Royal Navy. This invention was made in consequence of the upsetting of one of the safest boats of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life, &c., in seas unusually tempestuous. This belt does not interfere with the movements of the wearer; it protects the body from blows, and is a warm covering in cold weather. It has effective buoyant power. Eight hundred of these belts have been supplied to the crews of the royal institutions, and the coxswains of the boats are held responsible for every man who goes upon wreck service without his life belt on. Thus it should be on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island. There should be an abundance of these life belts, not only for the boatmen, but also for the use of the shipwrecked unfortunates. They might be sent on board by various means.

SIGNALS.

The "beaches" or islands upon the Jersey and Long Island coasts, which form the barriers against the ocean, are not all inhabited, and few of them could supply much assistance to a wreck. Notice to the mainland, therefore, becomes a principal necessity, the way government runs the service now. Of the coast population nearly all are surf boatmen, skilful, daring and accustomed to the breakers. If a shipwreck should occur, and the alarm on shore be given, men will not be wanting. The means for timely notice should everywhere be provided. To this end every station house requires a large mounted field piece that could be loaded, run to the top of a sand hill and fired. Any noise less than the explosion of a large field piece during a storm is of little avail. The mortars, for this service, are of no better use than a boy's popgun.

THROWING LINES TO VESSELS.

The mortars, shot and lines as used upon our coast are insufficient for the work intended. Many interesting experiments have been made in England and France in this particular, but the United States have done but little towards perfecting any plan. The mortars in use on the Jersey coast are the small 6¾ kind, weighing, with their bedplate, perhaps 150 pounds.

The metallic life car, which has saved many hundreds of shipwrecked persons, owes its availability to a communication with a stranded vessel by means of a line and hawser. It would afford a field of interesting and valuable experiments for some of our able artillery officers to ascertain the best description of

GUN AND PROJECTILE

for this purpose. It is believed that the guns should be of brass, and that they should be mounted for service on carriages rather than, like mortars, be laid on the ground, perhaps in wet places, and used under other disadvantages. Some of the interested also think that a gun resembling a mountain howitzer, with a heavy shot or bolt, with an attachment like that of a gun harpoon, might be made available. But this question, together with the best sort of lines and the proper arrangement for firing at great distances, is a legitimate matter for reference to engineer officers of the army and the national liberality. It is of such importance as to require instant and earnest reception.

DRILLING THE CREWS.

The keepers and crews of each station should be drilled to understand their duties. It has never been done on our coast, and is a sad commentary on the inefficiency of those in charge of the matter.

PATROLLING THE COAST.

There should be no neglect in the crews patrolling the coast in dangerous weather. Any neglect of this great duty, as found in the crew of station house No. 15, Long Beach, on Tuesday night last, should subject the delinquents to dismissal.

KEEPERS OF STATION HOUSES.

All keepers should live at or near their station houses. The farce of their residing, like Warner Kensey, of No. 14, Long Beach, and William Crane, of No. 15, the one a hundred or more miles away and the other six or seven, should at once be stopped. They might as well be in Washington or San Francisco, so far as aid to a shipwrecked vessel is concerned.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

It is said that the life-saving services cannot be carried on by considerations for the public good alone. Politicians have been at its governmental head, and its efficiency has been less in consequence. The present Superintendents, Henry W. Sawyer, of New Jersey, and Henry E. Hunting, of Long Island, however, are spoken of as faithful and efficient officers, alive to the importance of vigilant attention to the important duties committed to them. But these gentlemen only visit the station houses once in three months, and in that time what might not occur? They should adopt some measure to become acquainted with the manner in which the various crews discharge their duties. If Colonel Sawyer would only patrol Long Beach, as did the HERALD reporter during a northeast storm, he would be in a better position to judge of matters than he is by remaining at Cape May all winter.

When

THE INTERVIEW

with Mr. Bond had ended he wished it understood that he thought, in a word, with proper aid from the government and the selection of such crews from the large-hearted and self-sacrificing men who can be found in that section to protect its interests and minister to its good, the life-saving service of the United States would be a monument of philanthropy. It is shown by Mr. Bond's statement, herewith annexed, that he did what was in his power to save those on board the ill-fated Kate Smith. It is no more than fair that he should be heard:—

The bark Kate Smith came on shore about one mile north of Long Beach House on the 26th of January, 1871. The first mate and one man came to the house at half-past seven o'clock, and I sent an express on horseback to the government station No. 15, and went to station house No. 16 and fired signals to crew of station No. 17. Before help could possibly arrive she went to pieces at nine o'clock A. M., having come on shore between five and six A. M. There were drowned the captain, pilot, steward and wife and five seamen. The wind was northeast and it was snowing hard. The weather was very severe and the snow prevented our seeing half a mile.

EARNEST ACTION DEMANDED.

It is time that the United States should adopt some effective means to improve the life-saving service of the country. It is time that our legislators were awake to the importance of additional provision for such aids to the protection of this work of philanthropy as it justly claims at the hands of the nation. It is time that incompetent officers were removed; that sleepy and slouching crews were dismissed; that the government should never lose sight of what is due to an enlarged public spirit, by giving its countenance and support to the use of such means and appliances as are best calculated to insure the attainment of the object sought to be accomplished in the establishment of the life-saving stations.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION

for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck might act as a guide to them. This society was established by distinguished philanthropists March 4, 1824, and since has been nobly supported by the British public. Among its private subscriptions may be noticed one of £10,000 sterling. In a late appeal the Committee of Management state that during the year 1869 and the first ten months of 1870 the institution has expended £46,331 ($250,000) on various lifeboat establishments on the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland, in addition to having contributed to the saving of 1,886 persons from various shipwrecks on their coasts. The fleet of lifeboats of this association now numbers 223, each of which has a regular organized crew, under annual pay, and the mortars and rockets have such care that instant signals by flags in the day and by lights and guns at night can be given. The number of lives saved, either by the lifeboats of the society or by special exertion, for which it has granted rewards, since its formation, is 19,732, for which services ninety gold medals, 818 silver medals and £23,941 in cash have been paid in rewards.

That is a success worth working for, and which the United States should emulate. Continuous and successful efforts must be made to improve our life-saving service. The work must not be allowed on any consideration to falter. Hundreds if not thousands of persons are placed every storm in jeopardy of their lives by shipwrecks on our coast, and since the danger is constant the provision against that danger must not be suffered to relax. The effect of the stormy elements and the not infrequent carelessness and ignorance of man can only be partially overcome by

CALCULATIONS AND FORESIGHT

corresponding to those which have so strikingly distinguished the conquerors in the past European conflict, "for peace has her victories no less renowned than war."

The proper support and direction of our life-saving service by Congress is demanded. No association has stronger claims for aid than that which is intended to save life. With it on a proper footing and governed by men of ability, there will be but few Kate Smith disasters in the years to come; and hundreds will be rescued to call it blessed, who, in the absence of its noble, life-saving fleet, would in all human probability perish—

Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd and unknown.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Quick Transit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A stranger standing at any of the ferries for two or three hours in the morning and evening would be astonished at the immense loads of human freight, counted by the thousand, on each boat—cabin, inside and deck all full, hardly standing room. Some day the community will be appalled by an accident, terrible in its results, to one or more of these boats, in which hundreds of lives will be lost. Why is this so? The reason is that business men have gone to live in the cities, towns and villages adjacent to New York city, even twenty miles away, as they can get to their offices or places of business much more expeditiously than if they lived up town only so far as Fiftieth street. The remedy—give them quick transit to the distant parts of the island and Westchester county, and the result would be that the upper part of the city from Forty-second street would increase in value ten times the cost of an elevated road that would give them the facilities for a speedy transit from their homes to business. A road of this kind would benefit all classes. The mechanic could have a home of his own, and yet get to his work in season. Buildings would spring up as if by magic. It would give life to all kinds of trades, industry would thrive, and the half of our city which is now vacant lots would soon be teeming with life, our population would be increased to an immense extent by those who live now in the suburbs, and after the road had been built one year the wonder would be where all the people came from that would ride on the elevated and surface roads. The surface roads need not fear reduction in receipts, as there would be sufficient traffic for all. A gentleman of acknowledged ability as an engineer and inventor has invented an elevated railway to be run over the centre of the streets. It is light and graceful, strong and durable, does not interfere with the light, takes away the unsightly telegraph poles, awning posts, street lamps, &c., has fast trains and slow, can carry seventy-five thousand passengers in twenty-four hours with as much safety as a surface road, cannot get off the track, speed twenty miles per hour or higher if necessary, would cost less to run it than the expenditure in horses on some surface roads, cars for fast freight, express packages, letters, &c., independent of passenger road, which would be a large source of revenue; can be built without interfering with the traffic or obstructing the streets through which it may be constructed, and would not cost $20,000,000 to build two roads—one from the Battery to Harlem on the east, and one from the Battery to the extremity of the island on the west, each road to have the facilities to carry the number of passengers above mentioned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having been a resident of the British metropolis for several years I thoroughly appreciated the convenience of its internal railways, which comprise a so-called inner circle and an outer circle. And knowing it is under consideration to have steam cars for this Western metropolis I beg a space in your columns to put forward a project dissimilar to any scheme I have seen proposed, viz.:—A metropolitan railroad making a circuit within the city upon an elevated road fronting the piers of the North river and of the East river, with a central depot at Castle Garden, a cross junction in the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth street, and extensions to desirable points up town. The elevated road to be constructed of brick piers, cornered with stone, and elliptic iron girders, which formation, I understand, gives the maximum of strength on a minimum of material. The many advantages of this plan, I imagine, are—First, not many valuable buildings would have to be removed, nor much hindrance to traffic caused by its construction; secondly, depots could be close to the ferries, to the great advantage of passengers from the Jersey or Brooklyn shores; thirdly, the erection of a passenger and freight depot at Castle Garden would be the alteration of an ugly spot to a practical purpose; fourthly, by the use of draw sidings freight cars could be loaded or unloaded direct from or on to the piers; fifthly, should the bridging of either or both rivers for railroad purposes be a future enterprise, here would be a line in operation ready to connect. I would also suggest booking offices in prominent parts of Broadway, with free stages to and from the nearest depots, which is a plan found profitable in London; also the erection of a footpath on nearly the same level, but on the outer side of the railroad track, so that the inhabitants of New York city may have, all through the summer and fall evenings, a far more picturesque, a cool and pleasanter promenade than the Parisians have along the banks of their much-loved Seine, or the pent-up denizens of Cockneydom have had lately along the shores of that world-wide-known stream, the Thames.

STEAM CAR.

A Cry from Staten Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

One of the most unprincipled propositions ever appearing in a civilized community to seize and mortgage and take without consideration the private property of widows, married women and children, by a self-constituted conclave, is displayed in the HERALD of the 28th ult., some of whom it is known now fraudulently occupy some of this very property they propose, by wholesale, to ask the Legislature to let them steal. It appears that they met at the respectable banking house of Duncan & Sherman to hear read a report of their own committee, intended, as they pretend, to ask the Legislature to enact a law they have no power under the constitution to enact. There has never yet been a legal assessment for taxes made upon Staten Island, and some of the profounds in law doubt if there has been a legal sale of real estate there of any kind. The neglect to execute the legal warrant of survey of the included patents issued properly to the Surveyor General, and the placing of the same on record within the bounds of the property, was a sufficient notice to suspend the statute of limitations under the law until the warrant was executed, otherwise it is imperative no survey or sale by interior lines could take place upon the inclusive patent, and it is doubted whether the included patent sales are legal before such segregation and it is ascertained that their bounds are not fraudulent. If the warrant of survey had been issued to the inclusive patentees instead of the Surveyor General, and he should have neglected to execute the warrant, as the Surveyor General has done, all the State could do in that event would be to pass a law to execute the warrant. The seizing of the property of private citizens the State officers by their neglect have prevented them from legally surveying would be as absurdly wicked in the State as the execution of the proposition of the vandalizing cabal at Duncan & Sherman's bank. If they were desirous of benefiting the island they would have taken the opposite course to clear the title, instead of involving by injunctions, and have gone to the Legislature legally, as the inclusive patent has gone to the Surveyor General by a petition to execute the warrant. They would have petitioned the Legislature to make an appropriation to survey the included patents so that the inclusive patentees could legally have surveyed their interior lines and prepared themselves to meet the included patentees in any just or reasonable improvement for the general good. The implication their course raises against themselves is that they do not want the included patents surveyed under the warrant, particularly as it is known some have taken more than their patents call for, and some have patents they are not entitled to, because they obtained them fraudulently, without a survey, and therefore cannot segregate. This trouble that has existed on this island is now rendered simpler by being understood, and if the Legislature should think proper to grant to the inclusive patentees or their surveyor the execution of the warrant, and make the appropriation for the included patents as they are bound to do, it shall be executed from the initial points and connection with the triangulations of the exterior lines of the inclusive patent made by the United States. G. M.

THE GALLOWS CHEATED.

The Murderer Thomas Not to be Hanged on the 17th—The Governor Has Respited Him for Three Weeks—How He Received the Intelligence.

The condemned murderer, Thomas, has received a short respite. Ever since the day the Supreme Court decided to enforce the last penalty of the law Thomas has been in constant communication with his spiritual advisers, who have been with him at all hours of the day to give him consolation and encouragement to meet that grim tyrant, death; and, so far as an outward observer could determine, the culprit has made great progress with his religious principles, for he seemed cool and resigned, and on Sunday last he had arrived at that state of mind when he no longer feared to enter upon the unknown journey, but expressed

A READINESS TO WALK TO THE GALLOWS

and be sent into eternity. Notwithstanding the apparent firmness of the Supreme Court, his counsel, J. A. Goodlett, has been untiring in his efforts to secure a reprieve from Governor Hoffman. An appeal was sent from the American Minister at Hayti, whence Thomas hails, and represented, at the request of Ex-Haytien Minister Rackster, that the Haytien government has lately

SPARED THE LIVES OF THREE AMERICANS,

alleging that this was good ground for Secretary Fish to use his influence with Governor Hoffman to save Thomas' life. At a meeting of the Governor, the District Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, on Saturday last, the Governor listened patiently to all the arguments adduced in favor of the condemned man, but said he could not see how he could interfere in this case, and the gentlemen separated without arriving at any decision. Again yesterday they met in the private room of the Supreme Court, and, after a lengthy discussion and the most earnest appeal to save the man's life, Governor Hoffman promised to consider the matter and send the result of his reflection to the District Attorney by telegraph.

In accordance with this arrangement

THE GOVERNOR FORWARDED A DESPATCH,

at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, to the District Attorney's office, in which he said he could neither pardon nor reprieve the man in the general sense of the terms, but that he would grant a space of three weeks to transpire before the execution should take place, appointing that in the meantime (on the 23d of this month) Judge Garvin and the prisoner's counsel should reargue the case before a full bench of the Supreme Court, who are to determine if the error, as alleged in the petition, can be sustained, in order to secure the usual stay of proceedings.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE INTELLIGENCE.

As soon as the intelligence was conveyed to Thomas at the Tombs by his counsel and Warden Stacom, he seemed at once to throw off that spirit of melancholy with which he has been affected, and became cheerful and communicative. He was allowed to come out of his cell and warm himself by the fire in the corridor. While there he was in close conversation with his friend, the ex-Haytien Minister, and every now and then he broke out into a hearty laugh and commenced taking some tobacco. The information was passed along from cell to cell, and in a few moments the inner corridor of the prison was in a state of profound "hum," for all the prisoners came forward, and placing their noses through the gratings evinced an intense interest in the welfare of Thomas.

"I GUESS HE WON'T SWING NOW,"

said one of these offenders to a HERALD reporter as he was passing the cell in which the individual was caged, and others made similar remarks, causing the colored man to be quite a hero for the time being. Thomas, in reply to some questions, said,

"I WAS FULLY PREPARED FOR DEATH,

but still you know, life is so sweet. I should like to live, but I am not 'afeared' to die. I wish I could feel this has not upset my good determinations. Mr. Stacom, will you allow me to remain down here in this 'ere condemned cell, for here the priest can come in and pray with me right straight along?" The warden assured him he might remain in that cell if he wished to do so.

The news created quite a stir throughout the prison, for the general stillness of the building was disturbed on all the tiers where that indistinct hum of a thousand persons whispering to each other could be heard. It is not thought that the counsel can sustain the allegation of error in the first proceedings; but if he should be able to show that an error was made in the evidence the life of his client will probably be prolonged for another year at least.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

He Visits an Orphans' Fair in Baltimore with Ex-Secretary Borie.

[From the Baltimore American, Feb. 13.]

The fair at the Masonic Temple for the benefit of the Union Orphan Asylum was continued on Saturday and closed in the evening at nine o'clock. The hall was opened from eleven A. M. to three P. M. for the special accommodation of the children who desired to bring presents for the orphans. About half-past one o'clock, when there were but few persons in the hall, no less a person than the President of the United States stepped in unannounced. If an apparition had stalked forth from the recesses of one of the booths it scarcely would have created more surprise. Happily some of the ladies in the hall were personally acquainted with General Grant, and as soon as they realized "the situation" he was warmly welcomed. Some of the larger children from the Asylum happened to be in the hall. As soon as they understood that the stranger whose arrival had created such a flurry of excitement among the lady managers was General Grant, they gathered around him with true juvenile instinct, that ignores all distinctions of rank and clings closest to that representative of greatness who seems to have the most favors to confer. The boys had heard that one of their number was to be sent to the Naval Academy, and they rightly surmised that the President's visit had some connection with this appointment, hence their eagerness to get close to the great man who had it in his power to confer such an honor upon one of their number. The President had encountered delegations of persistent office-seekers before, and he was, therefore, not in the least disconcerted by this display of admiration and affection on the part of the young aspirants for Naval School honors. He shook hands with some of the boys, patted some of them on the head and gave them all a pleasant word.

The President was accompanied by ex-Secretary of the Navy Mr. Adolph E. Borie, Mr. George N. Eaton (whose guest he was while in the city), Mr. William J. Albert and Mr. Archibald Stirling, Jr. After looking at the various attractions of the fair and some pleasant conversation with the ladies in charge, the party retired. A visit to the Peabody Institute Library and a drive to Druid Hill Park finished the afternoon. At five o'clock the party dined at Mr. Eaton's. Later in the day the President paid a visit to Mr. William J. Albert. He returned to Washington by the half-past eight o'clock P. M. train. It seems to have been his design to pay an informal visit to some of his friends in the city and at the same time to take a look at the boys, from whom he intended to make the selection of a cadet to the Naval School at Annapolis.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A Woman While Intoxicated Falls on the Edge of a Pail and Dies.

On Saturday evening last Dr. Thurman was called to 553 West Twenty-sixth street, to see a Mrs. McGrath, whose husband is a tailor by trade. He found her in a state of insensibility, with a scalp wound on the left side of the head, immediately over the ear, also a lacerated wound of the left arm, both of which wounds were bleeding freely. The doctor stopped the flow of blood and dressed the wounds. Dr. Thurman learned, upon making inquiries as to how his patient had been injured, that she had accidentally fallen and either struck her head upon the spindle of a sewing machine or on the edge of a pail, upon which he saw marks of blood. Mrs. McGrath evidently was under the influence of liquor when the doctor first saw her, and in his opinion she had concussion of the brain, but imagined she might rally as the effects of the liquor passed off. This, however, was not the case, and Mrs. McGrath expired on Sunday. In the doctor's opinion death resulted from concussion of the brain, consequent upon injuries to the head. Coroner Hermann was notified, and Dr. John Beach will make a post mortem examination on the body, after which testimony will be taken.

METHODIST PREACHERS.

Official vs. Unofficial Methodist Papers.

Is the Methodist policy of maintaining an official press a wise one? This was the topic brought under discussion yesterday by the Methodist preachers. The Rev. Thomas Lodge opened the discussion by reading a paper, which, however, did not touch the question vitally at all. He showed, however, that the parsimony of the publishers of the official press was unwise, and the amount of work demanded of one or two editors too great to insure good papers. But the wisdom of maintaining an official press at all was conceded, though the wisdom of maintaining such papers exclusively was doubted.

Rev. L. S. Weed wanted the question amended by the insertion of the prefix "un" before the word "official," as he believed that would express the thought of the meeting better than the question as it now is.

Dr. Curry opposed any such amendment. He explained the scope of the question and said that it was expressly framed with a view to avoid any personal contentions which might arise from putting the question as the amendment proposes.

Dr. Crooks was appointed to lead the discussion on this subject next week. He accepted on condition that the question should be understood or modified according to the sense of the meeting.

Dr. Deems told the meeting a few things about the Methodist press sixty years ago, which created some merriment.

Rev. Mr. Dodge, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Rust were introduced, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. FROST'S FOOTPATH

THOUSANDS TRAVELLING OVER THE TIDE

The East River Again Blocked Over—Ferry Communication Between New York and Brooklyn Temporarily Suspended.

The weather yesterday was pleasant enough to every one except the people who had to cross the East river in the ferryboats during the afternoon. The sky was clear and a bracing wind invigorated pedestrians out of doors, and also helped to keep the snow on the ground crisp and dry, thus rendering locomotion much more comfortable and easy than is the case when the suns rays are not antagonized. On the North river the ferryboats ran regular trips all day, though, of course, the speed was much slower than usual. South and Hamilton ferries were unimpeded in their trips. Along the East river

TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE RIVER

was nearly all day an annoying difficulty. The Grand street ferry and the ferries higher up the river made trips with considerable regularity; but soon after one o'clock in the afternoon the Bridge street and Roosevelt street ferries ceased running, and Fulton ferry was also compelled to stop trips to Fulton street, Brooklyn, though the boats of the last named line continued running regularly to Wall street from the other side. The cause of this inconvenience was the appearance in the river of a large cake of ice, which gradually forced its way up the stream till it settled at one extreme above James street, remaining until about four o'clock, when the high water setting in, the ice moved on and the boats were enabled to resume their regular trips. Just as the

HUGE CAKE

began to settle the Idaho was starting from the slip at South Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D.; but she had scarcely got out fifty yards when she was brought to a full stop. About fifty passengers were on board the boat, all, of course, exceedingly anxious to reach New York in safety, and the novel sight was soon presented of a ferryboat unloading her passengers out in the stream, and a number of ladies and gentlemen immediately after running for bare life across the river. A similar occurrence took place soon after on the trip of the Arizona, of the same ferry. In neither case did any accident occur. This was shortly after one o'clock, and from that time out the river at this point became frozen all the way across. As soon as this fact became known

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS CROSSED

to and from New York or Brooklyn on the ice, displaying a courage which will be esteemed at various degrees of commendation, according to the various nervous systems of HERALD readers. All the afternoon crowds of children disported themselves on the ice away across the stream, and several snowball battles were lost and won by armies of little boys and girls, who had a perfect holiday's enjoyment in the fun of being in such imminent danger of momentarily meeting with "watery graves" and in such indisputable possession of the most slippery slides and the best of skating, and especially joyous in the thought that a call from mamma was an impossibility, while even the frown of a policeman was undiscernable on account of how far away he was. The ferry houses were crowded during the day, especially during the hours the boats were not running, with would-be passengers hurrying homewards or desiring to embark on urgent business; for, beside the fact that very many people would be afraid to cross over to or come hither from Brooklyn except in a ferryboat, a stop was put within an hour or so to the

PEDESTRIANS' SPECULATORY LOCOMOTION.

The steamer Nevada, steering near or "hugging" the Brooklyn shore, steamed up the river and broke the continuity of the ice field, much to the indignation of many persons, especially several ladies, who evidently had no fear of death, and who, consequently, spoke roughly of the Nevada. In the Catharine street and Roosevelt street ferry houses there were throngs of men and women, especially the latter, congregated waiting for the boats' trips to be resumed; but for the most part intending passengers who had paid their money soon left the disheartening scene and retired to more comfortable quarters, having got tickets for the first trip they wished to go over by later in the evening. The ticket sellers at both of the above named ferry houses must have had their patience exhausted during this to them

EXTREMELY TRYING HOUR.

Questions of the most extraordinary nature were put to them constantly by in-coming patrons of the line. While it was easy enough to send away quickly the more intelligent persons the persistency with which others continued to renew their inquiries as to whether the ice cake could not be melted out of sight in some extraordinary manner were really puzzling to be answered and exhausting to the English vocabulary on both sides of the ticket platform. As the HERALD reporter was leaving the ticket office of the Roosevelt street ferry the following conversation was going on between the clerk and a gentleman:—

"How soon are we to git over, sir?"

"Probably between four and five. Take your ticket."

"Be gor, sir, I wouldn't like to take the ticket till I'd see if there was any chance o' the boat goin' across."

"I am sure I don't know when the ice will move away."

"Musha! do you tell me now that ye can't git it up or down? That bates Bannagher, and it was meself that thought the bate of the boat would melt it. Be gor, that bates Bannagher!"

"Please take your ticket, sir, and let ladies step in."

"Wait now a bit, if ye plase. I want to go up to Jimmy Connolly's, in Monroe street, an' maybe if I'd go an' wouldn't be back in time I couldn't get home to the ould woman at all at all."

"I have no more time to talk, sir; you must move in or out; now, one way or the other."

"Aisy, now, avick. Jisht for half a sickond. I'd rather you'd give me back the two scints, and I'll thry some other ferry. Couldn't you tell me?"

"You must let all these ladies and gentlemen pass in. I can't tell you."

"Now, thank a bit. What I want to know is if you'll be plased to till me, if, supposin' I wint down to Fulton street, maybe the boats wouldn't be runnin'. I'd rather go home than go up to Jimmy Connolly's."

Patience was here exhausted, and one of the helps had to remove quietly the awkward-looking figure of the burly Irishman, and his successor at the office became a very low sized, but astonishingly corpulent female.

"Ven your boad go ofer?"

"Not for some hours."

"I gant shtay some ours; mine men he mind the shilders."

"Well, madam, I can't help you."

"Vet am I to vait zo long vor? I sees boad ober dere add shmoke from im. I gant shtay here no longer. Der Gumpany am ein bat Kumpany for us ener. Mine husband he zez zo."

"Will you take a ticket and step inside?"

"Vot for ven no boad? Vould you ied me oud ven I liked?"

"Certainly."

"I wont go in yed. I sees ein Dutch policeman, vot mine husband he knows."

"All right."

"Vot hour ven I's come pack?"

"Four o'clock."

And so it was, with variations, for more than two hours.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Extensive Fire in Hamilton—Loss Forty-four Thousand Dollars.

HAMILTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

A very destructive fire occurred here this morning. The premises were occupied by Field & Davidson, extensive wholesale saddlery, harness and trunk manufacturers. The fire originated in the neighborhood of the furnace in the cellar, and appears to have followed the hoist, at once igniting the third and fourth stories, the contents of which were entirely consumed. Field & Davidson estimate their stock at about $40,000; insured for $19,000. The building, owned by Green & Tate, was insured for $4,000.

Encouragement of Emigration in Ontario.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, Feb. 13, 1871.

The province of Ontario has voted $50,000 to encourage emigration, and $20,000 to build houses and clear from three to five acres of land on a number of free grant lots. The proposition is intended more particularly to meet the requirements of new settlers who may have $200 or $300, and be willing to pay a moderate sum cash down in order to obtain immediate shelter for their families and secure a crop of potatoes and other vegetables as a supply for the first winter.

Release of the American Schooner White Fawn.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 13, 1871.

The American schooner White Fawn, which was captured by the Dominion cutter Water Lily, has been released by a decision of the Vice Admiralty. The Judge declared the act of the commander of the Water Lily hasty and illegal.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The remains of a female infant were yesterday found floating among the ice in the water under the female department of the Fulton ferry house and were removed to the Peckman street police station by an officer of the Second precinct. Coroner Schirmer subsequently took the case in charge, when Dr. Cushman made a post mortem examination on the body. The usual tests in such cases were applied, which showed that the child was not born alive. In the opinion of Dr. Cushman the body had been in the water for several days.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 45

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Richelieu.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—King Lear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Spectacle of The Black Crook.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Ours.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway.—Hunted Down, or, The Two Lives of Mary Leigh.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—Grand Operatic Carnival.

OLYMPIC THEATRE Broadway.—The Pantomime of Richelieu of the Period.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Pomp, or, Way Down South—Man and Tiger.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—Saratoga.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment, &c.—Green Banner.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 46 Bowery.—Uriel Acosta.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

MRS. F B CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalism, Negro Acts, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy, Farces, Burlesques, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 472 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Negro Minstrelsy, Eccentricities, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Hooley's and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

APOLLO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway.—Dr. Colby's Diorama of Ireland.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenes in the Ring, Acrobats, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 14, 1871.

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General Grant made a flying visit, *incog.*, to Baltimore on Saturday, attending an orphans' fair at Masonic Temple and making a few private calls. He was cordially received wherever his presence was made known.

The French Relations with the Franco-Italian provinces are becoming complicated. Now Nice distrusts Napoleon, and fears that the nephew of his uncle intends to cozen her, and so she wants to go back to Mother Italy.

Harmony at Last in Jersey—On the proposed charter for Jersey City. It is denounced by the Mayor, the ex-mayors, city authorities and citizens at large, without regard to party, sex, color or previous condition of servitude.

The Underground Railway Schemes in the Legislature are increasing daily. The lobby is determined to work the underground mine to its utmost capacity, even if it never secures a real *bona fide* railroad. Another bill for one of these schemes was introduced yesterday, making at least five now before the Legislature. So far, however, none of them seem to "pan out very well."

The English High Commissioners En Route.—A cable despatch which we print this morning informs us that the English Commissioners have set sail for these shores. This is business-like, and we like it because it is business-like. Let us hope that when the Commissioners do meet in Washington their work will be short, sharp, decisive and satisfactory. The promise is good, but we wait for the fruit.

Politics in Indiana.—Indiana democratic papers aver that treachery is not confined to the radical camp in that State, but that "a few democratic Judases are about to give the State over to the republicans." This is rather an interesting matter. It is not confined to State politics alone; for in the event of Senator Morton taking a seat in General Grant's Cabinet his Senatorial seat may be filled by a republican instead of, as has been hoped, a democrat. If this should happen to occur the democrats have nobody to blame but themselves. Their withdrawal of the State's ratification of the fifteenth amendment was a silly piece of business, and no doubt disgusted several independent members of the party. If the democrats are not careful the same result may follow in other States where the adoption of the fifteenth amendment has been withdrawn.

The Policy of England—The Joint High Commission—The Policy of Peace.

This joint High Commission appointed to settle the Alabama claims, the question of the fisheries, the St. Lawrence navigation question, &c., marks the future policy of England as the policy of peace. Meantime the people of Great Britain are much exercised in mind about their foreign and military policy. Those two old established organs of opinion, the *Edinburg* and *Quarterly Reviews*, have elaborate articles in their January numbers concerning the military and naval forces of the country, and their voice is clear upon the point that, practically speaking, England has no system of home defence that would enable the country to stand up for a week against an invading army such as Germany now, or regenerated France, perhaps, hereafter, might direct against her. It seems to be settled that the session of Parliament just opened will be devoted to the discussion of this subject, and that the fate of Mr. Gladstone's administration will depend upon the manner with which it deals with this paramount subject of national defence. The press of the country, moreover, is unanimous that the whole defensive forces of the country must be reorganized and made an effective whole, instead of a jumble of regulars, militia and volunteers, as at present, without connecting links or administrative services. It is probable even that, as has been suggested by the most able of English soldiers, Sir W. Mansfield, a plan will be adopted which will restore in a new form the old English rule that every man must directly contribute by the bearing of arms to the national safety. In short, England, according to all the signs, is about to make a new departure in her military policy so far as the home soil is concerned.

The moment, therefore, on the threshhold of this joint High Commission, is a proper one to consider what her position and principle of action has been for the last thirty years, and how far she is likely or ought to radically modify these. There is no difficulty in pronouncing upon this point. Great Britain has adopted in this century a policy of peace, economy and domestic progress, commercial and political, and endeavored to set her face steadily against war, either on the part of other nations or her own. She has been busily engaged in remodelling her constituency at home and in striking off fetters from her commerce. She has consolidated her empire in India and endowed that country with every sort of liberty short of the representative institutions, for which that country is not ripe, but which she hopes to introduce even there as soon as possible. She has lived in the faith and endeavored to prosecute the works of peace so exclusively as to deprive herself of every ally for the moment and virtually to surrender all direct participation at present in the remodelling of Europe. In adherence to this policy she has reduced herself, in spite of her overwhelming resources, to a state almost of temporary defencelessness, and, as is natural, drawn upon herself the hatred and contempt of the fighting nations. She stands charged with selfish abstinence from international struggle, and, according to the latest accounts, an Englishman is scarcely safe in the streets of humiliated France in consequence.

Nevertheless, this policy has been neither hateful nor contemptible, although it may have been, if pursued too far, very dangerous—as the English are now beginning to see. Nobody can doubt that, however inevitable or necessary wars may be at present between some nations, peace, and not war, is the ideal state to which the world is steadily tending. And it is quite certain that if the nations are to disuse war eventually some nation must begin by setting the example. This is the feeling which actuated the dead Cobden and has actuated his great friend, most illustrious of living orators, John Bright, in their steady advocacy of a policy of peace, at all hazards and at any price except in the one case of a nation's life being at stake. How truly they excepted that case is shown by the ardent and eloquent sympathy with which both these great men cheered us on in our great civil war. And there can be no doubt that the voice of John Bright, if England's safety were at stake, would be the most powerful of all in urging all men to the front of the battle. But in the meantime they have done their best to hold their pugnacious countrymen down and bind them to the strictest lines of self-defence and self-defence alone. John Bright once spoke of the British lion in a surprising way, declaring that he wished the brute was dead. Well, he has done his best to kill him. He survives only in those illustrations in which *Punch* still maintains the lingering tradition of the day when England was ready and willing to fight all comers. But his day is gone. England is out of love with slaughter. She will fight to hold her own, no doubt, but she will not draw the sword for balances of power or dynastic objects again. After all, this is a great gain to the cause of democratic humanity. The world has had enough of war, and is sickened at the elaborate process by which Germany has had to strangle France. And it is clear that England will bend all her energies to such an adjustment of international affairs as will, if possible, prevent war hereafter. At this point her policy becomes coincident with that idea which underlies our own history and explains our own destiny. The Father of our Country left us as his best legacy not merely his illustrious achievements and his spotless name, but that advice to which we steadily adhere not to mix ourselves up with European complications. In the fulness of time England, from whom we spring, is approximating to that policy herself. We, even in our cradle, had world-wide, cosmopolitan ideas in our breasts to which the sectional and national antagonisms of the Old World seemed antiquated folly, which mankind, under the inspiration of our peaceful, prosperous democracy, would speedily outgrow. If England is the first of nations to adopt this more beneficent standard of international life she owes her conversion, in great part, to the lessons she has learned from us and the dangers to which she believes herself to be exposed to from us. We have done her the enormous service of creating the most powerful nation in the world speaking her own speech, and obliging her to reckon with us and adopt our ideas of a peaceful progress of humanity. All her writers and thinkers declare that she cannot fight anybody while there is a danger of our being her enemy. It is very natural, therefore, that she should now wish to be our friend, and ask herself what is the good of fighting anybody any more if she can possibly avoid it. It will be a great day for the world if this idea is allowed to produce its natural fruit and development, as we expect it will from this joint High Commission. In that case the great English republic and the great British empire will unite to keep the peace of the world.

The truth is that the commercial classes in England and a sober democratic policy have, under the great American influence, revolutionized England in this important direction—so completely revolutionized it that England is now going to have a thoroughly citizen army, and will no longer depend upon hired soldiery. We look forward with satisfaction to the prospect, for it amounts to a moral annexation of England to this country's objects and policy in international affairs. England cannot do better than revolve henceforward, so to speak, in our orbit. There is no question here, be it observed, of formal alliances, but of that involuntary and best sort of co-operation in which both parties are of the same mind and animated by the same underlying purpose. The liberal and commercial policy of Great Britain has been preparing the ground even in her own despite for this important consummation. She now perceives the enormous folly of which her governing classes were guilty when they threw their sympathies with the South, and so did their feeble best to thwart the life of the Power upon which her best moral dependence is to be placed and from which her best lesson in international policy needs had to be drawn. The reparation which she will have to make for that will be to her not only wholesome discipline, but a luminous lesson instructing as to the meaning of her own mind and the direction of her own destinies. She must keep the peace with us, and in securing this she will fasten herself irrevocably to the useful and glorious policy of promoting, as she has of late so earnestly striven to do, the peace of the world. Let her look steadily to the great West; for here is being forged the key to the destinies not only of her own people, but of all mankind.

The French National Assembly.

The recently elected members of the French National Assembly met for the first time yesterday for the transaction of business. The meeting, however, was only a preliminary one, as over twenty departments are still unheard from. The result in Paris is also unknown, as, owing to the number of candidates, the work of counting the votes is necessarily a slow operation. A second election, too, in the capital may have to be resorted to, and, if so, still further delay will be the consequence. In those departments which have been heard from the republicans have not been successful. Gambetta, Picard, Garibaldi and a number of other well known radicals have secured seats, but there is none of that extraordinary popularity for the republican candidates which many persons no doubt believed was cherished by a large number of the French people. M. Thiers was elected in eighteen departments, General Trochu in seven and the veteran Changarnier in four, while Jules Favre was elected only in two, Gambetta in three and Garibaldi in one. If anything may be judged from this exhibit it looks as though the Orleanist party were going to make a very strong show in the Assembly. Thiers is an Orleanist; so is Trochu, and if Changarnier is not a moderate republican we think his sympathies lean to the side of the Orleanists. The despatches, however, are too meagre as yet to form a decided opinion regarding the complexion of the Assembly. The Bonapartists have kept quiet. Whatever the adherents of the fallen Emperor—and that he has many in France is not to be doubted—have done they have done it quietly, and when the proper time arrives it may turn out that they have worked not only silently but effectively. From the facts received up to this time nothing certain can be arrived at, if, indeed, we except the conclusion that so far as the radicals are concerned they may be considered behind in the race, and the choice now resolves itself between kingdom and empire.

A Mixed Commission on Cuban Affairs.—As will be seen from our news of this morning General Sickles telegraphs to the State Department from Madrid that the negotiations for a mixed commission to consider the claims for injuries to the persons and property of American citizens done by the Spanish authorities during the insurrection in Cuba have been concluded, and that the messenger is on his way to Washington with the correspondence. Good for General Sickles. Good, too, for the whole American people. Let us have peace. But let us have peace, through pluck, with honor and dignity.

It Will be Noticed that in the reports of the French elections it is stated that the same candidate has been elected in several departments. For instance, M. Thiers has been elected by eighteen different constituencies and Jules Favre by four. Both these gentlemen, as well as others favored in a like manner, will select the department they desire to represent, and supplementary elections will be held in the others. It will thus be seen that the voters have yet to elect a number of members before the National Assembly will be full.

They Have a Radical Governor in Georgia, and his name is Bullock. He has a "head on him," or he ought to have, like a bull's. He has persisted in refusing a certificate of election to Mr. Nelson Tift, democratic member of Congress elect from the Georgia district, until, it is reported, the time when such certificate can be of legal avail—thirty days after the election—has expired. In the meantime Mr. Tift receives a certificate of election from competent authority, and it is referred to the Committee on Elections in the House. It is said that the point has been decided by the committee to be well taken, and that this fact makes the chances for Mr. Tift to finally represent the district to be much enhanced.

It Seems that Washington and the District of Columbia are actually to have a Territorial government, such as they have in Arizona, New Mexico and other Indian countries. They have no such scalping out there, however, as they have in Washington.

Triumphal Entry of Emperor William and the German Army Into Paris.

Despatches from Versailles have announced that the Emperor William and his German army will make a triumphal entry into Paris at noon on Sunday, February 19. The route of the procession has been designated, and the Prussian troops detailed for the purpose have been told off to occupy the houses along its line, and to insure the promises of the police that no untoward demonstration on the part of the populace will occur during the lunch which the Emperor is to partake at the Tuileries with his court and the general officers of the army and during the subsequent defile of the army of investment before his Majesty. Military bands will be stationed at intervals along the line of the route by which the Emperor will proceed to the Tuileries after reaching Paris by the railway from Versailles. The German national colors will be exhibited along the entire route from the railway station to the chateau. Our despatches add that all the troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to the utmost war strength, many of them having received new uniforms, to be worn on their march into Paris and on their mounting guard at all the public buildings of the city. The new draft of Prussian troops is made up for the most part of unusually fine looking young fellows, and the landwehr present a splendid appearance.

It is not probable, however, that the magnificent triumphal display on next Sunday will awaken in the minds of the Parisians—fond as they proverbially are of military spectacles—anything like the enthusiasm with which the allied sovereigns were welcomed when they entered Paris on the 31st of March, 1814. On that memorable occasion the scene was so brilliant and impressive that even the sober Alison becomes eloquent in describing it. Its effect on the multitude which crowded the windows, covered the roofs and thronged the streets was so irresistible that the historian says:—"Passing from the extreme of terror to that of gratitude, the Parisians gave vent in the loudest applause to their astonishment and admiration." The alarm excited by the red Cossacks of the Guard was dispelled by wonder at the superb array of Prussian cavalry and light horse, Austrian grenadiers, Russian and Prussian footguards, Russian cuirassiers and artillery, together with the splendidly uniformed household troops, and by eager and almost disgraceful curiosity to get a glimpse of the sovereigns, particularly of the Emperor Alexander. Savary relates that at this matchless review there were to be seen ladies, and even ladies of rank, who so far forget the respect due to themselves as to give themselves up to the most shameful delirium. They threw themselves over the circle of horses which surrounded the Emperor of Russia. More than one of the English officers who took a part in the procession testify that they "had a fair Parisian, sometimes *en croupe*, at others on the pummel of their saddles, at the Place Louis XV." It is not likely that any Parisian ladies will awaken the jealousy on the part of the Empress Augusta by similar ridiculous manifestations towards the Emperor William. It remains to be seen whether the Emperor of Germany will emulate the delicacy and magnanimity which the Emperor Alexander evinced in his proclamations to the Parisians and the French people. Exulting—not without reason—that single and alone he is to reap the fruit of the unparalleled victories of the German army by entering Paris no less triumphantly than the allied sovereigns entered it after victories won by the combined armies of Europe, Emperor William might well afford to be even more generous now toward the French than the Emperor of Russia was in 1814. The Emperor of Germany would thus deserve the gratitude of the French and win the applause of the world.

The Ice Blockade on the East River.

It is not often that the floating ice in the East river, even in pretty severe winters, has formed such an unpleasant blockade as we have witnessed for the past few days. The Fulton ferry, which is very rarely obstructed in this way, is the severest victim on this occasion. On Saturday, as we know, thousands who expected to make the voyage from Brooklyn were disappointed. The sudden gorging of the ice immediately above the ferry afforded an opportunity for a large number of rash people to attempt a crossing on foot. The friendly interposition of some tugboats and ferryboats upon which they clambered saved hundreds of them from an icy grave.

The ice gorge just at this time can only be accounted for by the fact that the flow of ice, relieved possibly by a thaw in the Sound and forced down by the tide, met the flow from the North river, which was drifted by the westerly wind then prevailing, and thus held the ice in both channels in suspension.

The change of wind to eastward, which prevailed yesterday, must have carried the ice of the North river out toward the sea, and hence the navigation on the ferries was easier, though by no means free from obstruction, uncertainty and delay. The navigation of the ferries on the East river in an Arctic season like this depends almost entirely upon the direction of the winds, as the experience of the last few days fully establishes. The moral of this ice blockade on the East river, of course, is that the bridge ought to be completed in the shortest possible space of time commensurate with the interests of the contractors and others engaged in this immense job. It is evident, from the experience of the last week, that the Brooklyn bridge is essential to the interests of two great cities, and should be constructed without any needless delay.

Thirteen and a Half Million dollars of stock in the Erie Railroad, represented by thirty-three stockholders, is eloquently petitioning the Assembly for the chance of a say in the control and use of the erratic Erie. These gentlemen ask that the Directory act be repealed, so that they can at least see how their money goes.

Hard to Please.—The Boston *Post* is surprised that the President should have omitted the name of the most suitable statesman in the whole country as one of the American commissioners to settle our controversies with England—Hon. Charles Francis Adams. There was a time when the *Post* would not have been so particular about the neglect it alleges to have been shown Mr. Adams. But isn't the *Post* satisfied with the commission as it stands?

Italy and Tunis—Tending to the East from Africa.

The cable telegram news reports which reached us during the past few days, previous to Sunday and yesterday, from Florence and London, indicated that there existed danger of a rupture of the friendly relations which have lately existed between his Majesty the King of Italy and his Highness the Bey of Tunis. Although the contents of the different despatches were to a very considerable extent contradictory, the latest, as it were, of its precursor, we had intelligence which was amply sufficient to prove the fact that the exercise of a very active diplomacy was absolutely necessary in order to prevent an outbreak between the governments, his Excellency Hussein Bey having been forced to undertake a special mission from Tunis to Florence with this intent. The exciting cause of the agitation was the old matter of outrage on peaceful commerce by the pirates of the Riff—those insolent buccaneers of the coast line fringes of the Barbary States. At the present moment the affair might be made dangerous to the peace of Europe, as the Bey of Tunis would, if severely pressed by Italy, appeal in his suzerainty to his imperial lord and ally, the Sultan of Turkey, and thus open an Africo-Eastern question, the consequences of which would radiate from Central Europe, in Florence, to Constantinople, and from the homes of "the Berber in old Atlas' glens" to the Parliament houses of Britain. In view of the interest which attaches to every matter connected with the subject of Tunis and the Riff piracies—the American government and people being actively interested in the subject during very late years—we publish to-day a special historical exhibit of the case, accompanied by a statement of the government of Tunis, its organization, location, strength and executive resources.

Another Dull Day in Congress.

The Senate, with that prolixity for which it has become celebrated, maundered over the whole of yesterday's session in a debate as to whether it should pass a special law by which Mr. Miller, Senator elect from the State of Georgia, should be allowed to take the oath prescribed for those who cannot take the iron-clad oath, and yet who do not require to be relieved from political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth constitutional amendment. At the close of a long and uninteresting discussion the bill was passed. But it has now to go through the difficult ordeal of passage in the House, where it will require a two-thirds majority to get at it, and then, even if passed by the House, it will require the approval and signature of the President; so that there is very little chance of Mr. Miller being admitted to Senatorial honors, as his term ends on the 4th of March next, and in the meantime the general bill dispensing with the iron-clad oath remains at the White House unsigned, and will probably have to become a law to-morrow or next day without the formality of the President's approval.

In the House most of the day was occupied in fruitless attempts to have the rules suspended for the passage of various bills, including the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill, which failed by a vote of 111 to 74, it requiring a two-thirds majority. An effort was also made, but without success, to have a day set apart for the consideration of reports from the Committee of Commerce, which would include the various steamboat subsidy bills. The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was made the special order for to-morrow, the vote to be taken at four o'clock, thus displacing and postponing the proposition for the repeal of the income tax. Resolutions were presented from various State Legislatures protesting against any further grants of public lands for railroad purposes. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy intended to allay the apprehensions as to the fate of the steamer Tennessee.

Rome and the New Crusade.—A special Herald correspondent informs us that a Roman Catholic league has been formed and perfected in Belgium, and that the object of this league is to organize an armed expedition against Italy and in defence of the Papal temporalities. Our correspondent adds that he has the best reasons for believing that organizations have been established in Austria, in Spain and in some of the provinces of France. It will not be difficult for this organization to form branches in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal, in South Germany, in Ireland, in South America and even in the United States and Canada. All that is wanted is a Peter the Hermit. We know no preacher who is equal to the task. Gavazzi is not to be thought of. Hyacinthe is not on the right track for a crusade. The opening is good for some of our young American priests. We want a preacher—a Peter the Hermit—and until we find such we must be prepared for failure. In this age of sensations a new crusade for the rescue of other holy places would not be unpopular. Where is Peter the Hermit?

The Graphic Account of the life-saving service on the Jersey coast which we publish elsewhere in our columns this morning will probably call forth some efforts on the part of the government at reform in the means and appliances for saving life now in use among the wreckers on that stormy shore. The life-boats in use at the stations are of an old pattern and are unfit for service, and but few of the modern appliances for rendering assistance to wrecks in a storm are to be found at any of the stations.

The Drafted Men make quite an imposing display. During 1863 and 1864 there were 34,777 of them in this State, and of all these only 3,290 had shame enough to go and bury their heads in the battle's fiery flood at the front. The remainder, having furnished substitutes or commuted, now want their money back.

Gold Down.—The Wall street speculators got up a theory that peace in Europe was a worse thing than war and that the armistice at Paris would lead to an advance in gold. Hence everybody around the Gold Room loaded up with gold, forcing a temporary rise to 112¼. The slender foundation for this theory is beginning to show itself in the steady downward sliding of gold to its old figures. Yesterday it got back as far as 111½.

The Horrors of the Ship Neptune.

The dreadful story of the cruel treatment of a number of sailors on board the ship Neptune by the captain and his mates, on the voyage from Liverpool to this port, excites at this moment great interest, and naturally great indignation. The vessel and its captain enjoy a most unenviable reputation with regard to the savage treatment which the crew and passengers have been subjected to on previous voyages. Captain Peabody has once before been charged in our courts with brutal treatment to his crew, and, if we mistake not, with charges of worse treatment to the deck passengers, and yet has escaped punishment by some legal flaw. We hope that justice will be done in this case fully and without favor because of the position of the criminal or the company which employs him. It is truly a horrible story, as already published in our news columns. Six seamen, frost-bitten in the hands and feet, and rendered wholly incapable of doing ordinary seaman's service, were forced to go aloft. Their swollen hands refused to keep a grip upon a spar or a rope. With the intensest agony they endeavored to perform the duty allotted to them, although they had besought the officers not to send them to a work which their poor frozen limbs could not accomplish. Their remonstrances were met with blows from marlinspikes, kicks and cuffs from the captain and the mates and other brutal treatment. The result was that when the ship came into this port, at the foot of Beekman street, these six unfortunate wretches were found by the police in a most abject condition hustled together in a dark hole in the forecastle of the vessel, without ventilation or light, suffering terrible torments and crying piteously for help. The captain and his officers had meantime gone coolly ashore without paying any attention to the unhappy seamen. Fortunately in this case there is the evidence of the police officers to prove the facts. It too often happens that in cases of this kind the only evidence is that of the seamen themselves, which can be easily set aside by the influence of the parties interested on the side of the shipowner. Here is a different case; we have the positive evidence of the police records, and of the officers employed in conveying the victims to the hospital, so that there can be no mistake as to the cruelty exercised by Captain Peabody and the officers acting under his authority. If they can clear themselves from the charges so much the better for them and for the reputation of the line which employs them.

Regarding this simply as an isolated case of brutality on the part of commanders of ships it is bad enough; but we know that it is not. Singular instances of cruelty or barbarity are common in the merchant service, and therefore it is necessary that some measures should be adopted to put a stop to this hideous reign of terror which rules the decks of our merchant ships, making life a torture to all who have the misfortune to be on board of them. The case against Captain Peabody appears to be clear enough. The District Attorney has evidence in his hands sufficient to make a case for indictment, we have no doubt. We want a good, strong example to prove to captains of vessels that although they are despots at sea, and can indulge in all kinds of brutality, they are amenable to the law when they put their feet on land.

The New York Republican Muddle—Murphy versus Greeley.

The republican muddle in this city to the Georgia carpet-bagger is about as incomprehensible as the Schleswig-Holstein entanglement. We think, however, that the general reader will be considerably illuminated touching the case of Murphy vs. Greeley from the hearing which we give to both sides in another part of this paper. The whole difficulty complained of by Murphy, is briefly, the difficulty of harmonizing the republican party, while men are admitted into its primary councils who are in the pay and in the service of Tammany Hall. It is the policy of General Grant, as the recognized head of the republican party of the nation, to make a square fight with the enemy, and to avoid all corrupting affiliations with him. Collector Murphy, as a loyal supporter of General Grant, has been and is endeavoring to carry out this programme in this city. In the last November campaign he tried the experiment of weeding out of the Custom House a good lot of those dubious customers known as Tammany republicans; but the republican cliques and factions of the city interested in the fat pickings and rich marrow bones from the Wigwam laughed at the folly of Murphy, and continued to assist in the republican primaries while they continued to pocket their perquisites from the Tammany secret service fund.

Murphy, however, was not the man to give it up so. He has persevered in his good fight until he has brought the case of these Tammany republicans to an issue between the State Central Committee and the General Committee of this city, of which Greeley is chairman. The Tammany republicans, in getting under the protecting wing of Greeley, felt as comfortable as a brood of stray chicks under the sheltering wings of a motherly old hen. Nor has Greeley failed to do his duty toward these trusting brethren. The State Committee not long ago came down upon him with a long string of specifications touching the corrupting affiliations of Tammany with numerous republican managers under the care of Greeley. The confounded philosopher laid these specifications before his General Committee, and great was the virtuous indignation of the members thereof; but Greeley and his committee nevertheless have been hedging, and dodging, and postponing, and putting off a settlement to this day. But Murphy is still after the hedging philosopher with a sharp stick, and, as Botts said of Captain Tyler, so says Murphy of Greeley—"We will head him or die."

Murphy is on the strong side, because, as a supporter of General Grant, he is on the right side in this business, in his resolution to purge his party of these Tammany republicans. He does not believe that even Greeley can serve two such conflicting masters on general principles as General Grant and "Boss Tweed," but that in attempting this difficult feat either "the General" or the "Boss" will be cheated by the philosopher; and Murphy is afraid it will be "the General." We are half inclined to this impression, because it is in the evidence that Greeley is not an admirer of General Grant. Had Tammany nominated

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Chase in 1868 we think it likely that before the end of the month Greeley would have been a big Indian among the Tammany sachems. For the present it will suffice that Greeley, through "Hank Smith," can reach the private ear of "Boss Tweed" at all hours, over a dish of oysters and a bowl of champagne punch. Therefore we say to Collector Murphy, and we say to the President, see to it that you bring Greeley to toe the mark and to show his hand, and to make his choice between the rich and bountiful side dishes of Tammany Hall and the lean pickings of Grant's administration. And here is the reason why: What can the administration or the republican party do with these Tammany men among its most active managers? It can do nothing but go to the dogs.

The Sultan and the Pope.

Some English journals seem struck with amazement at Pio Nono having recently accepted baksheesh from Abdul Aziz to the extent of twenty thousand francs, and pronounce this *entente cordiale* between the successors of Mohammed and St. Peter to be irreconcilable with the Crusades and with the bitter warfare waged by Christendom against Mohammedanism. This idea is most childish. It is true that the predecessors of Pio Nono denounced the Turks as anti-Christians and polygamists, and for several centuries all Christendom united to drive the Moslem out of Europe. But all such notions have become obsolete and things of the past. Polygamy is even tolerated in this country in the valley of Brigham Young, and harem life pervades the whole civilized and uncivilized world in forms more or less overt. The peculiar religious and social features of Mohammedan life have ceased long since to give umbrage to Christian nations, and these English journals ought to have remembered that Queen Victoria herself, forgetting the fame of her ancestor, Richard Cœur de Lion, by her enthusiastic reception of the Moslem monarch indirectly encouraged the Roman Pontiff to extend the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan and to pocket his baksheesh. Not only was Abdul Aziz received as an equal by Victoria the Good, but a then prominent member of her government, Mr. Layard, the present British Minister to Madrid, declared in the House of Commons that England had virtually become an Asiatic and Mohammedan nation. The age of crusades and chivalry has gone by, and, in the words of Burke's beautiful lamentation, that of economists and calculators has succeeded. Interest is now the directing power. A large number of Levantines in Constantinople and other Turkish cities are followers of the Pope, and the twenty thousand francs which the Sultan invested in the Holy Father can only be regarded in the light of a shrewd political speculation, because it will make him popular among the Roman Catholics of the East and enable him to run this class of Rayaas, or Ottoman subjects of Christian nationality, against the anti-Papal bulk of the legion followers of his foe, the Emperor of Russia's, Greek Church. The same animosity against the Czar which prompts the Poles to espouse the cause of the Turks prompts the Sultan to tender his baksheesh to the Pope. He has been studying in the school of those great masters of statecraft—Bismarck Sweeney and Boss Tweed. In the same spirit it is entirely the dread of Russian progress toward Afghanistan which impels England to identify herself with the cause of Mohammedanism in the East. In the face of these well known facts the sentimental force of the English journals' anti-Turkish surprise loses all practical significance. If these twenty thousand francs tend to render the good old Pio Nono more comfortable in his present temporal dethronement most good Christians will rejoice, and will not be inclined to look the Sultanic gift horse in the mouth. There is nothing surprising in the whole affair, excepting the surprise these English journals express in respect to a very natural little stroke of business between the Vatican and the Divan.

Politics in Ohio.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*—republican organ—says:—"It is well nigh impossible that General Garfield should be the republican candidate for Governor," and adds, that the republican party has plenty of material for Governor and needs Garfield more in Congress just now—with the prospect of becoming chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means next session. The *Journal* also gives a rumor about a new move on the democratic board, to the effect that all the young democracy—the progressives and the new departure men—will unite in a powerful effort to bring out its gallant young townsman Baber as a candidate for Governor. It urges with emphasis that Baber has the chiefest of all qualifications in larger measure than any other man—he has not been in the party long enough to lose his reputation. He is declared to be on that account less obnoxious than young Tom Ewing, and would receive the support of the Vallandigham wing of the democracy for the reason that, although Baber was in the Union army, he "never was called upon to shed the blood of our Southern brethren." The Cincinnati *Commercial* pleasantly presses the name of C. L. Vallandigham as the republican candidate for Governor, but wants to know, before it endorses him further, whether or not he stands upon the platform of the editor of the Butler county *Democrat*—whatever that may be. But it must be something funny.

With a campaign beginning thus pleasantly in Ohio there is hope that an era of good feeling is returning, and that our political contests may in the future be conducted in a less aggravating spirit than that in which they have heretofore been conducted, particularly in the Buckeye State itself.

GOVERNOR CALDWELL, OF NORTH CAROLINA, who is acting in place of Holden while the latter is undergoing impeachment, has so inflamed the North Carolina Legislature by his refusal to act upon a bill calling a constitutional convention, which passed both Houses, but without the required two-thirds majority, that impeachment is already threatened against him. We should think that impeaching radical and unmanageable Governors has not so far proven so pleasant or profitable a pursuit either for the North Carolina Legislature or for Senator elect Vance that they would so earnestly insist upon trying their hands at it soon.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

The Germans to Occupy Paris on Sunday.

A Triumphal Entry to Take Place Three Days Later.

The Emperor and Court to Lunch at the Tuileries.

Splendid Condition and Appearance of the German Army.

Bismarck's Terms of Peace Known to Favre.

Immediate Resumption of Hostilities if They Are Rejected.

Approaching Departure of the Emperor for Berlin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles forwards me the following despatch, dated on the 10th inst. He writes:—

PARIS TO BE ENTERED ON THE 19TH.

The programme of the entry of the Prussian army into Paris has been made out. Troops will be told off to occupy the houses on the line of the route adopted for the passage of the Emperor. The march through Paris will take place at noon on the 19th inst.

LUNCH AT THE TUILERIES.

The Emperor of Germany will enter Paris on the same day, in a special train from Versailles. On arriving at the depot of the railroad he and his staff and escort, mounting their horses, will proceed to the Tuileries. Here the Emperor, the German Court and the general officers of the army will take lunch, after which his Majesty will inspect the army lately investing Paris and then in occupation of the city.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The German army will march through the city, with bands playing and colors flying, along the following line:—Concentrating near Fort Mont Valérien, the troops will enter Paris by the Porte de Neuilly, thence through the Arc de Triomphe, Place de la Concorde and past the Tuileries to St. Antoine. As will be noticed, the line of march is the same as that previously reported by me and published in the HERALD.

PROGRAMME FOR THE EMPEROR.

After the review the Emperor will return to Versailles, where he will sleep. He will, however, revisit Paris on the following day and remain there until his return to Germany, which will take place in the last week of the present month. If it is impossible to prepare the Tuileries for his Majesty's reception the Emperor will put up at the Palace of the Elysées. From trustworthy information received the Prussian police are encouraged by the hope that no untoward demonstration on the part of the populace will occur during the Emperor's sojourn in Paris and triumphal defile of the troops through the city.

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

To-day the Emperor is suffering from an attack of lumbago. Prince Frederick Charles has left Versailles on his return to Le Mans. Prince Albrecht, Jr., has arrived here, and the Grand Duke of Saxe Altenburg will depart to-morrow.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

If the terms of peace determined on by Count Bismarck and confidentially communicated by him to Jules Favre, and to no one else, are not agreed to by the National Assembly, which will meet in Bordeaux in a few days, hostilities will be renewed immediately after the expiration of the armistice.

SECURING THE WAR INDEMNITY.

Vigorous procedures have been adopted towards Paris in the matter of securing pledges for the payment of the war indemnity. It is believed that this latter will be fixed at not less than four milliards of francs (eight hundred millions of dollars); but it is anticipated that Germany will make concessions on other points.

APPEARANCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

All the troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to their utmost war strength. Many have received new uniforms for the entry to Paris. The Prussian Guards will enter the city looking as smart as on a church parade at Potsdam. The new draft has produced an unusually fine lot of young fellows, even for the Prussians. In fact, the entire German army presents a splendid appearance, the landwehr especially being in wonderfully good form.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

The Fourth Army corps has been ordered to Chartres. Should peace be proclaimed all the landwehr regiments of infantry and the reserves of cavalry and artillery will be immediately sent home and broken up. The troops of the line, however, will remain in the provinces annexed to Germany and in such parts of France as may be retained till the war indemnity is paid. The garrisons of the Alsatian and Lorraine fortresses will require about sixty thousand men.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Preparatory Sitting and Appointment of Secretaries.

Resignation of Jules Favre and His Colleagues.

They Will Remain in Office Till the New Government is Constituted.

Garibaldi Declines a Seat in the Assembly.

Election Returns from Twenty Departments Still Wanting.

The Result of the Paris Vote Still Unknown.

Popularity of Thiers, Trochu and Changarnier.

ARRIVAL OF FAVRE IN BORDEAUX.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13, 1871.

For the information of the NEW YORK HERALD I am enabled to state that, at the preparatory sitting of the French National Assembly to-day, about 300 Deputies were present. The session was formally opened and secretaries appointed. The rules and other internal arrangements of the Chamber of 1849 were adopted.

GARIBALDI DECLINES.

The President read a letter from Garibaldi, in which the General declines the seat in the Assembly offered him by several departments.

RESIGNATION OF JULES FAVRE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Jules Favre for himself and in the name of his colleagues at Bordeaux and Paris resigned the powers confided to them as the Government of National Defence. He stated that the Ministers would remain in office until the constitution of a new government to maintain order.

Returns from Twenty Departments Wanting—First Sitting of the Assembly—The Result in Paris Unknown—Delay in Counting the Vote—Popular Candidates—Favre in Bordeaux.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

I have received information for the HERALD from Bordeaux, dated to-day, to the effect that the result of the elections in twenty departments is still awaited by the government. Most of them are occupied by German troops.

FIRST SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The French Assembly will to-day hold only a preparatory sitting for the purpose of ascertaining the number of the members in attendance and of fixing a day for the first public session.

THE RESULT IN PARIS UNKNOWN.

The government here is *still* without news of the result of the elections in Paris. The latest despatch by telegraph from the capital says the result was not known yesterday evening.

DELAY IN COUNTING THE PARIS VOTE.

A despatch from Paris says that two hundred candidates for the Assembly were balloted for at the elections in that city, and that the counting of the votes is therefore necessarily very slow. It was thought that the votes are so scattered among the various candidates that the delegation from the capital is not full and that a second election will have to be held.

POPULAR CANDIDATES.

MM. Picard, Thiers, Favre and Gambetta are elected from the Department of the Seine-et-Oise and the Duke d'Aumale from that of Oise.

M. Thiers is elected by eighteen Departments, General Trochu by seven, General Changarnier by four, M. Gambetta by three, M. Jules Favre by two, and M. "Dufour" by four Departments.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The commandant of Havre has been elected to the Assembly from the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

Jules Favre has arrived in Bordeaux.

Garibaldi is momentarily expected.

M. Tachard is elected to the Assembly from the Department of Haut-Rhin.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Confident Belief in Berlin That the War is Over.

THE ELECTIONS MAKE PEACE CERTAIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the NEW YORK HERALD that the special correspondent of the London *Times* at Berlin telegraphs to the evening edition of that paper that it is confidently expected at headquarters that peace will shortly be concluded. Nevertheless military and financial preparations continue.

PEACE THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

A despatch from Berlin, dated to-day, says that the *Prussian Cross Gazette* judges from the result of the elections in France that the resumption of the war is not to be expected, and thinks there is scarcely a doubt that the armistice will be prolonged.

PARIS.

Reported Prolongation of the Armistice.

Provisions Arriving in Immense Quantities.

The Germans Destroying the Surrendered Guns.

Illness and Resignation of General Ducrot.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

Advices from Paris for the NEW YORK HERALD state that it is reported there that the armistice has been prolonged until the 26th inst.

PROVISIONS ARRIVING.

Provisions in immense quantities were continually arriving, and the soldiers were used in unloading the trains. The French government has ceased to buy provisions for Paris.

A WAR LOAN AND TAX.

The city of Paris has been authorized to contract a loan of 200,000,000 francs and to levy a municipal war tax.

DELIVERY OF ARMS.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs on the 12th that the delivery of the arms to the Germans has been completed by the Army of Paris. The Germans are destroying the French guns, which prove to be useless on account of the removal of portions of the breech-loading apparatus.

A MIXED COMMISSION.

A commission, numbering four Germans and three Frenchmen, was sitting at Versailles to arrange details unforeseen at the time of the convention of January 28 for the capitulation of Paris.

GENERAL DUCROT.

Advices from Paris state that General Ducrot is seriously ill, and a despatch from Brussels reports that he has resigned his position in the French army.

THE KING OF BELGIUM'S LIBERALITY.

A despatch from Brussels says that the King of Belgium has given ten thousand francs toward the revictualling of Paris.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Wreck of the War Transport Lecorf—More Hopeful News.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

With respect to the fatal disaster which recently occurred to a French naval transport I can state to the HERALD that a private letter from Cherbourg to this city expresses the opinion that it is the steam transport Lecerf which was wrecked a few days ago off Cape La Hogue, and the writer says that "the loss of life by the calamity has been greatly exaggerated."

The letter does not, however, give any estimate of the number of the victims of the wreck.

GERMAN NATIONALITY.

Monuments in Memorial of the War Triumphs.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 13, 1871.

The German heroes of the war against France will soon enjoy substantial rewards. I have information which enables me to state to the readers of the HERALD the fact that the people of the different cities of Baden have resolved to erect a monument in honor of General Von Werder, whose defeat of General Bourbaki "saved Germany from a French invasion."

Cash Advances to the Emperor.

BERLIN, Feb. 13, 1871.

As I have already anticipated in telegrams addressed to the HERALD from this city, on the subject of the imperial finances at the termination of the war, I can state to-day that the Prussian Parliament has been asked to advance fifty millions of thalers to the empire, which is to be refunded by the Parliament of Germany.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey and Greece in Angry Correspondence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

I have telegrams from the East, dated in Constantinople and Athens, which report the fact that a diplomatic controversy has arisen between Turkey and Greece respecting the mode in which Greek troops have lately pursued brigands over the frontier into Turkish territory.

Thus far, at least, there are no symptoms of more than a war of Cabinet words.

The government of Greece rests its case for justification on the ground that its officers sought to arrest the murderers of the English tourists in Greece and punish them, and so, if possible, extinguish brigandage on the eastern border.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

Education and Art Freed by Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Italian Parliament is still engaged in debating the subject of the relations to Rome, both in the present and for the future.

The national Legislature has, by the adoption of a resolution, declared the "libraries and galleries of the Vatican to be national property."

The measure was objected to by the Ministry and was carried against their opposition.

THE DANUBE.

Overflow of the River—Damage in the Suburbs of Vienna.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Feb. 13, 1871.

I hasten to report to London, for transmission by cable to New York, intelligence of the fact that an overflow—as is usual at this season of the year—of the water of the river Danube has inundated the suburbs of the city of Vienna, particularly Leopoldstadt and Rozan.

At the latest moment before forwarding my despatch the inundation has subsided, but there is still danger of another rise in the river and of a further destruction of property in consequence.

GENERAL REPORTS.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT BRUSSELS

CONTINUED HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

Communication Stopped Between Paris and Lille.

Rumored Popular Uprisings in the Invaded Districts.

Heavy Contributions Imposed Upon the French.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

A despatch from Brussels, dated to day, reports, for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, that Prince Napoleon is in that city.

CONTINUED HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.

A Versailles telegram of to-day's date states that hostilities continue in the Departments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice.

AN IDLE RUMOR.

A telegram from Lille says that the Prussians have unaccountably stopped railway communication hence to Paris. It is reported that there have been risings of the population in the invaded districts, but the rumors are not credited.

OVER-ZEALOUS OFFICIALS.

The postal and relief trains from London for Paris, which were recently stopped by the Germans, were, it appears, arrested under mistake, and were immediately released in pursuance of orders from headquarters of the army.

HEAVY CONTRIBUTIONS IMPOSED BY THE GERMANS.

A despatch from Dieppe, 13th, says the Germans have imposed contributions of a million of francs upon that city, and twenty-two thousand francs on each of the adjacent villages, all of which are to be paid by the 14th inst. The authorities are unable to comply with the demand, having paid large amounts upon previous contributions. The Department of the Seine-Inferieure is said to have already paid twenty-five millions of francs to the Germans.

The Germans have imposed a contribution of a quarter of a million francs upon the town of Lillebonne, in the Department of the Seine-Inferieure.

The Prussians have levied a war contribution of one hundred thousand francs upon the inhabitants of St. Germain.

BUT FEW LIVES LOST.

It has been ascertained that only ninety-eight lives were lost on the French transport Lecerf, wrecked off Cape La Hogue.

AID FOR FRANCE.

The Relief Fund Increasing—The New York Yacht Club Assisting.

The various donations received up to yesterday for the relief of the people of France amount to about $60,000, which are in the hands of the Treasurer, who is about to prepare a report for publication.

Members of the New York Yacht Club wishing to subscribe to the fund for the relief of the people of France can do so by application at the office of Mr. Sheppard Homans, room No. 5, 137 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I beg of you to be so kind as to make known to your readers that I will furnish bags, already directed, on application, to farmers or any persons out of town who will fill them with produce for "the French victims of the war." All they need do will be to address, stating the nature of their contribution, and I will send suitable bags. Send applications to Mlle. Othilie Bousson, 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street, New York city.

N. B.—Country papers will please copy.

With many thanks, my dear sir, I remain, yours very truly and always obliged, O. B.

A Relief Steamer Ready to Load at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

Commodore Steedman, commandant of the Navy Yard, has notified the chairman of the French Aid Committee that the steamship Worcester will be in readiness to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

THE HERALD IN KANSAS.

[From the Fort Scott (Kansas) Monitor, Feb. 8.]

The enterprise shown by the NEW YORK HERALD, in collecting news at home and abroad, from the HERALD office round the world, is not only remarkable and marvellous, but altogether unprecedented in the whole annals of journalism. It has the fullest Washington despatches, and the fullest telegrams from Paris, Berlin, the Cherokee Nation, the Boston Woman Suffrage Club, Salt Lake, Calcutta, Alaska, Jersey City and Quebec. There is an "interview" every day—sometimes of the Pope, by special from Rome, and sometimes of Jim Fisk, by special messenger. And everybody reads them. Its editorials are lively, and its *résumé* articles are full and exhaustive, on all interesting themes.

THE HERALD IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) Monitor, Feb. 3.]

At the head of American daily newspapers is the NEW YORK HERALD. Having distanced all other journals in enterprise, of late it appears to have excelled even itself. Its editorials are vigorous and healthy and its news is daily gathered from every approachable nook and corner of God's footstool. It is independent in politics and gives its opinions upon all subjects of interest intelligently and fearlessly. For the great class of our people who have become disgusted with "party" papers the HERALD is exactly the thing.

NEWS FROM ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13, 1871.

A bill has been introduced in the Arizona Legislature for the issue of Territorial bonds to the amount of $200,000 to raise funds for the defence of the settlements against the Indians.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 13—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91¾; 1865, 90⅝; 1867, 89⅞; ten-forties, 87¾. Railway stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.—The market for United States securities opened firm at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—4:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 7½d. a 7⅝d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 8d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for speculation and export. Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston for April delivery at 7½d. for middling uplands.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—Noon.—Flour, 29s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal. Corn, 38s. per quarter for new.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—4:30 P. M.—Wheat—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 2d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—1 P. M.—Pork, 106s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 13—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, [illegible] [illegible].

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

English Special Commissioners Embarked for Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

With respect to the departure of the members of the British Commission for Washington, I am enabled to report to the HERALD that the Cunard mail steamship Cuba, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last for New York, took out among her passengers the following gentlemen, viz.:—Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord Tenterden and Mr. Montague Bernard. They are to represent Queen Victoria and the people in the joint high Commission for the settlement of the North American fishery question between Great Britain and the United States, and also of the Alabama and other claims of the United States upon Great Britain.

The Commissioners are accompanied by a number of diplomatic attendants.

THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Fatal Results of a Cyclone.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The underwriters, with many private families, have received again sad news from the ocean.

A telegram from Bombay has just reached the city which says that the steamer General Outram, from Cochin bound to Bombay, has foundered in a cyclone in the Indian Ocean, and that fifty-three lives were lost by the disaster.

THE BALLOT FOR BRITAIN.

Democratic Progress Even by Implication.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The recent statement of the *Observer* (newspaper) that the Right Hon. William E. Foster intends to propose, on the part of the Cabinet, a compromise upon the question of the ballot, whereby it will be made optional with the returning officer of any constituency to ascertain by means of the ballot whether the ballot is desired, is denied upon parliamentary authority.

CUBA.

A Rebel of Note Acting With the Spanish Forces—Additional Surrenders—Execution of Several Rebels.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1871.

Jesus del Sol, the famous insurgent chief of the Cinco Villas, whose surrender was announced some days ago, has offered his services to the government, and he and the men—twelve in number—who came in with him have been attached to the column of Captain Mejias. The papers yesterday announced that he would be tried by court martial; but that this was only a pretence is evident from the fact that he is already assisting the forces of Spain. He is capable of rendering valuable service to the authorities of the island, and since his surrender he has succeeded in inducing the party of Rejes, composed of thirty-eight men, to present themselves. Del Sol has not only a thorough knowledge of the country, but he is also fully acquainted with all the resources of the insurrection and all the haunts of the insurgents. If to save his own life he is willing to turn against those who so long operated with him and who recognized him as a leader, the Spaniards would be guilty of mere foolhardiness if they refused to pardon him and to accept his services in hunting down the remaining patriots in the Cinco Villas. His record is not very honorable in its close, and there is a cry for his blood, but his disloyalty will be pardoned for the value of his treason toward those who trusted him. The Captain General has just received a despatch from Sancti Espiritu which says the remaining bands of insurgents in that district, comprising those of Hernandez, Rivo, Huertas and Penao, have surrendered.

Executions for disloyalty, though of not so frequent occurrence as formerly, are continually taking place. Antonio Rodriguez, an insurgent chief, was captured on the 1st inst., near Taguaramas, and immediately tried by a drum head court martial. With that exquisite cruelty, which shows how much the Spaniards delight in blood, one of the papers remarks that he was immediately shot in the same house where he was born and brought up. Rodriguez was only twenty-five years old, but he possessed much influence among the insurgents. On the same day with the execution of Rodriguez, Don Miguel de la Cruz Gomez and Don Luis Antonio Jaureque were executed for disloyalty at Trinidad. In spite of the general amnesty with Valmaseda's pretext is often found for the massacre of those who are captured, and many are executed without a pretext.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 14.

1870—An explosion of gunpowder at the Morfa colliery, South Wales, killed twenty-three persons.

1870—Fechter made his first appearance in this city in the character of Hamlet.

1849—The island of Ternate made waste and thousands of persons killed by an earthquake.

1797—The British fleet defeated by the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal.

1779—Captain James Cook, the celebrated navigator and explorer, killed at Owyhee, Sandwich Islands.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

CAHILL.—On Sunday, February 12, PATRICK CAHILL, late of Dobbs Ferry, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 4 Pike street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

A.—A.—

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THEIR FACTORY NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES IN STERLING SILVERWARE, DINNER AND DESSERT SETS, TEA SERVICE, FORKS, SPOONS AND FANCY ARTICLES, FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

An Elegant Hairdressing.—Chemical Analysis has proved satisfactorily to the world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR combines the only substance in the vegetable kingdom known to restore gray hair, stop its falling, increase its growth. Sold by druggists, hairdressers, fancy goods houses.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 318 Canal, 154 Chatham.

An Infallible Cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness. SMITH'S patent Troches. Sold by druggists at 25c. Take no others.

A.—For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Ball, Black & Co.,

565 and 567 Broadway,

invite attention to their large stock of

WALTHAM WATCHES.

These Watches cannot be excelled by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Catholics—See if No. 4 of St. Peter is Not equal to the state of things in Rome.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.—Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Sherries, Pale and Dry, Golden and Fruity, &c. &c. — Burgundies, Wine, Chambertin, Clos de Vougeot, &c. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

Tape Worm, Head and all, Removed in two to three hours or no pay; medicine pleasant; no fast required; references to first citizens of the state. Address Dr. MACK, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

URPHY VERSUS GREELEY

History of the Present Fight in the Republican Ranks.

othing About Marshall O. Roberts' Sickness t Summer—The Tactics of the Greeley Committee—Threatened Appeal to the People—What Murphy's Friends Have to Say for Themselves and About their Rivals—Two Accounts of Thursday Night's Meeting of the State Committee.

H SIDES IN FAVOR OF REORGANIZATION.

e following history of the causes that have led he present struggle between the Murphyites and eleyites and the future prospects of the strife has written up from information received from a minent Fenton republican. Although not given he form of an interview. Some allowance may, efore, be made for partisan coloring.

he great local event of the week politically has the brilliant victory over their rivals of the eley wing of the republican party of the city in State Central Committee. This victory, although et indecisive, is

FREGNANT WITH ULTIMATE TRIUMPH,

is all the more significant, as it was gained, r a square fight in the hall of debate, by the est convictions of a few men, formerly affiliated Conkling and Murphy, but who decided to vote nst them, and support what they saw was the ey best adapted to secure the solid interests of r party. At this important

CRISIS OF THE STRUGGLE

, perhaps, well to look back at the events which e led to so memorable a field of strife. Such a ospect of course naturally begins with the ointment of Mr. Murphy to the Collectorship of Custom House and his endorsement by the inistration as a fit leader of the city wing of the y.

he necessity for a change in the Collectorship, ch led to Mr. Murphy's appointment, was very nt. Mr. Grinnell was a good man of business, managed admirably the mere routine duties of position; but in the larger and more delicate of healing the wounds of the party and ing it sound and strong and whole his ds were altogether too weak, and he miserably d. After long deliberation it was determined ut Mr. Murphy in his place. The appointment at the time strongly opposed; but it was pointed that, although Mr. Murphy had always been a san, he had, at least at various times, been

A PARTISAN ON EVERY SIDE,

that he possessed a conspicuous genius, as experience had proved, for forming new combinations it the crying needs of the hour. It was hoped as he had changed his affiliations in the past cacerful elacrity, so in the future he would rise rior to all the temptations of faction, and by

PERSUASIVE PLUMS

e Custom House win over into a neutral, moderate conciliatory band of political brethren all men all sides who were of any real weight or ngth

rcely, however, had Mr. Murphy taken the reins e Custom House car of triumph than he showed ledly partisan sympathies, and when the preliminary arrangements for the State election were be made these distressing omens of failure became more conspicuous. On every ground it was ssary that the Saratoga Convention should agree some man who, never having been a partisan, d be a figurehead for whom even the party might be defeated in the convention fight without a feeling of humiliation, without a fear that their labors might be n away upon a man who would direct against own bosoms the arrows of authority they t help to place within his grasp. In course of such a man appeared upon the scene, as a man is very much needed always does. His name Marshall O. Roberts: and his unsullied integrity, wealth and unselfish patriotism led to his being generally recognized as the

MAN OF THE HOUR.

such, unhappily, he was at once endorsed by enton wing of the party; and the other side, ot waiting to calmly weigh all the facts of the tion, at once jumped to the conclusion that he was a dangerous foe of the ing faction, and necessarily, therefore, an anti-Grant man. They determined ose him, tooth and nail, at all hazards. But soon found that they had one of the labors of des before them, especially as they could themselves hit upon no representative of their own of ing like equally commanding character. They eded in their purpose at last, as is well known, e "severe illness" of Mr. Roberts. This illness f a peculiar character and dated back to

A DINNER

. Edwards Pierrepont's handsome villa at ll, at which it had been arranged that General (who was then visiting West Point) and Mr. ts should meet, while it had further been ard by the Conklingites that General Grant ask Mr. Roberts as a personal favor hdraw from the canvass and refuse to stand the coming Convention as a candidate. ge to say, everything arranged duly took place, a lovely midsummer eve, melted by the ul influences of the hour, Mr. Roberts con, out of respect for General Grant, to commit

POLITICAL HARI KARI.

is a unique instance of successful personal re, which will probably not find many parallels future political history; at any rate, in this y, which has always, and with truth, boasted otion to "measures, not men."

n the Convention at last assembled, therefore, ness" of Mr. Roberts left the Fentonites de a candidate. In fact, all the other men at up for the choice of the party were, in a measure, *impromptu* selections. They were a number, Greeley, Curtis and Woodford. Each n had, of course, all along had partisans, but f their ultimate supporters were but late con a sense of their merits. Greeley and Curtis ach supported without distinction of party, umbered both Fentonites and Conklingites their friends. Greeley, however, had a y of Fentonites and Curtis a majority of Conk. But neither of them had the necessary h to win and Woodford was at last selected. ord nominated, the Convention broke up settled conviction that the democrats would ne State.

nsferred to the city, the conflict between the og and Fenton men, or, as they are mapped e, the "Murphy and the Hank Smith crowds," broke out in a virulent form. Just before naries the Murphyites attempted to carry a through the General Committee to exclude control of the election any man holding an under"

TAMMANY HALL.

ough such office were held in pursuance of gain which last year passed the city charter, ich expressly stipulated that certain com s (no matter which party might be for the ing in the ascendant) should be divided the two parties. The discussion upon this n was fierce and animated almost beyond even in the history of the Twenty-second ear Garden, and after waxing hotter and hrough the whole of one memorable Saturday, ht, ended in a disgraceful and scandalous Finding that they were in a small but hopeless minority, Colonel Duganne, Charley Spencer e other prominent spirits of the Murphy determined to break up the meeting, ble, in open disorder. They opposed etion by the most irritating forms of parliamentary warfare, which, scarcely ever justifiable s Legislature, are certainly inexcusable in a r convention. But this was not all. They ran a series of bitter personalities, which soon brought on a physical struggle between ncer and Dan D. Conover. These gentlemen ite with passion, stood just in front of the n's table, abusing each other like pickwhile all the committee rushed from their d surrounded the prospective combatants ing sadly framed, in accordance with

PUGILISTIC TRADITIONS.

arp, angry voices of the central figures, the lls and shouts of their supporters, the loud of the gavel, and the vain, despairingly repeals of the chairman for order, combined in s of discord seldom surpassed. Happily, the police were called in to preserve the nd a dozen or more of uplifted clubs prean unseemly outbreak. The discussion its slow length along till after midnight, ng ended in the defeat of the Murphy party, forthwith announced their resolve to withthe organization, and at once marched room.

re afterwards meetings were held by

TWO REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

same evening, and the world doubted no to the reality of the split upon which the of the occasion for making it—just of the election—had thrown some slight nspicion. General Cochrane still remained ent of the triumphant majority of the old and Mr. Gardner for the moment assumed leadership of the bolting faction.

tion verified the fears of all good rethat they would lose the State. Shortly when the first effervescence of humination, a loud outcry was made on all sides e divisions that had torn the party to nd a general appeal was made for a reorganization. The scandalous dissensions of the republicans of the city especially ation.

the election the seceding clique, having on their chairman, and instigated by Mr. Murphy, preferred a list of charges against the rival committee to the State Central Committee, and prayed for a rigid examination of the whole quarrel. This list of charges bears date the 28th December, and the committee retorted in the early part of January by persuading Horace Greeley to accept the responsibility of becoming their leader. Mr. Greeley, in taking the chair, made a lengthy speech, in which he cardenly urged a policy of conciliation and internal reform. His recommendation ... to at once ... institute an investigation upon the charges that had been preferred was embodied in a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and a special committee was appointed to draw up an address in regard to them to be presented to the State Committee. Of that special committee Mr. Greeley was himself a member, and when the address it reported was received he expressed his entire acquiescence in its action. The report denied the general truth of the charges presented, and urged the injustice of regarding the offices in the commissions as being "under Tammany," but also expressed a perfect willingness to have any specific indictment against any individual member fully investigated, and, in event of his guilt being proved, to expel him from their organization. Besides this, Mr. Greeley admitted, in a speech, the imperfect and confused condition of the organization, and intimated that many of its members were no doubt

IN SOBER EARNEST DEMOCRATS,

and ought to be driven from its councils. But he recommended also that this business should be postponed until after the 1st of May. Then, when the usual spring removals had taken place, the enrolments could be once for all effectually revised, and, beginning from the bottom, the party could be purged of all unworthy and recreant elements.

Meanwhile all the local districts had declared for the Horace Greeley Committee, and the Murphy-Spencer crowd, pending the decision of the State Committee, made no attempt to establish a separate organization.

As to the action of the State Committee, the Collector is said to have had few qualms of doubt. A majority of it had been elected by the Conklingites, and he relied upon its obeying the party whip. The sub-committee appointed to specially examine the "local troubles" were to a man Murphyites, and did not disappoint the expectation that they would present a report inimical to the Greeley Committee. By the time the State Committee met, however, the Greeley Committee was so strong that it was determined to attempt to override it by strategy and not by mere brute force of voting. A report was therefore presented to the State Committee, recommending that the local republican party should be at once and completely reorganized on the following basis:—A new committee, to be formed of ten members from each district, three of whom should be nominated by the Greeley Committee, three by the Murphy men and the remaining four by the State Committee. This assumed on its face a perfect equality between the two local organizations, although the Greeley Committee was notoriously the stronger. But greater mischief than this lurked behind a very thin veil. The State Committee was Conklingite—or supposed to be so—and would, therefore, only nominate Murphy men, and the seceding faction would have a representation of seven against three.

The eventful night of last Thursday

DECIDED THE FATE

of this ingenious scheme. The State Committee sat all day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and as soon as the report of the sub-committee was received a warm and earnest debate began. The Greeley party pleaded for a postponement of all action for four weeks, during which a rigorous inquiry might be made of all the charges preferred, and upon these two proposals the committee hesitated for three hours.

This session was, of course, private, and an eager crowd of politicians thronged the barroom of the hotel and loafed outside the committee room.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."

The Murphy men, however, openly stated their confidence in the result, and Collector Murphy, who was watching affairs all through the day, is said to have openly threatened, with all the authority that his recent visit to Washington had given him, that any member who voted for adjournment would be regarded as a foe of the administration. But as the hours wore on and members of the committee came out and reported doubtful progress and stormy skies and bad weather generally, it grew evident that the success of the Murphyites was not such a sure thing after all, and the excitement reached that interesting point of enthusiasm which attaches to a close struggle.

At a quarter past ten the committee adjourned. The whole thing had taken an unexpected turn and the Greeley Committee, perhaps to their own surprise, found themselves triumphant. At almost the last moment four members who had been regarded as "sure" for Murphy, including his own Surveyor, Mr. Cornell, Marshal Sharpe, Mr. Cole and Congressman Laflin, the first three of whom are certainly well under the administration screw—or ought to be—went for the motion for adjournment; indeed, that motion was proposed by Congressman Laflin.

The dismay and disgust of the defeated party knew no bounds. Mr. Spencer and Colonel Duganne hurried into the committee room, and, with flushed cheeks and eyes glittering with rage and disappointment, personally abused some of their rivals, Surveyor Cornell especially coming under the lash.

This postponement has given the Greeley Committee time to complete their plans. Murphy will perhaps succeed in bringing the influence of the administration to bear yet more directly upon the State Committee. The Greeleyites have, however, determined to combat this by urgent appeals to the people through the country press. The Murphy men, they say, may shout as loudly as they choose about Tammany greenbacks and treachery in the camp; the people of the State will never believe that Greeley and Lloyd Aspinwall and Sinclair Tousey could give the strength of their names to a corrupt and treacherous organization. The country press will therefore ring out clear and sound on the side of the Greeley-Hank Smith Committee, especially as the latter will take specific action almost immediately, and pledge itself to effecting new enrolments at the earliest date possible, and to follow up that needed reform with a rigorous weeding out of all weak-kneed and doubtful sheep from the fold. That weeding, however, will be upon a generous and lenient basis; *whereas it is claimed that the proposed action of the Murphyites would drive ten good republicans from the party for every one they rightfully expelled.*

Such is the existing situation, not very reassuring, perhaps, for even the most sanguine of republicans, but full of interest to outside spectators. It can only end in great changes, and we shall not probably have long to wait for them.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The following communication, coming from a prominent member of the State Central Committee, who sides with the Grant-Murphy wing of the republican party, gives a detailed view of the present controversies that divide the republicans of this State and city:—

A year ago the republican organization in this city was completely and thoroughly controlled by Tammany Hall and the leading member of the democratic party. Whenever the magnates of the last named party wanted to have a bill passed in Albany they went to work in the most astute manner, by persuading those republican members of the Legislature whom they could not control with money that the republicans in the city of New York were in favor of their measures. The rest was easy work to the Tammany sachems. All that Mr. Tweed had further to do on such occasions was to

INSTRUCT HIS TOOL, HANK SMITH,

in his patriarchal manner, something like "Hank, go to New York or telegraph down and get your Republican General Committee together; see that they approve this bill, and get them to send a delegation up here to advocate its passage with the republicans in the Legislature." Of course Hank Smith & Co. did as they were bidden—for a consideration. This was the case, for instance, at the passage of the late Charter of the city and county of New York, which took the appointment of all the heads of the commissions out of the hands of the Legislature and gave it to Mayor Hall, who is known as a shining light of the ring. Thus resolutions favoring the new Charter were rushed through the Executive and General Committees of the republican party under the whip and spur of Hank Smith & Co. Immediately on receiving the mandate of "Boss" Tweed enjoining them to repair to the aid of Tammany such so-called republicans as Hank Smith, Andrews, Conover, Gridley and that profound member of the State Committee who is always

LOOKING OUT FOR THE DRIFTINGS.

would be on hand to explain to the members of the rural districts what a good thing the measure was. The last named member was openly charged, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by a prominent republican, with being on the pay rolls of Tammany Hall, and his confused attempts at denial only served to strengthen the truth of this statement.

It is such men as these who are the cancer of the body politic of the republican party, and have brought it to its present condition in the city and county of New York. They are always about, always talking; have no legitimate business; live in hotels, to-day in Albany, to-morrow in New York and the next day in Washington, always intriguing, but having, under the cloak of republicanism, no other object in view than that of filling their own pockets. Too lazy to work, and not capable to compete with the rest of their fellow men in

EARNING AN HONEST LIVELIHOOD,

they take to politics, and sell their services to the party who gives the most money or money's worth. When Mr. Murphy was appointed Collector of the Port such men as Hank Smith, Andrews and Conover were professedly his greatest friends, each one claiming to have secured his nomination. On the strength of such professions they wanted to use him for their own purposes, but finding out their mistake they filled the air with clamors for his removal. These very men, in concert with the leaders of Tammany Hall, are trying to supplant him. In the hope of getting some pliant tool who would aid them in carrying out their pet plans. They know full well that they will have a losing game if the anti-Tammany republicans should succeed in organizing the party so as to exclude democratic influences. In this case the republican party would be a thorough and compact organization. Not having to devote its energies to the struggle of maintaining its identity as a party, it could successfully oppose Tammany Hall and the combined efforts of the democratic party. The object of the real republicans is

TO CARRY THE STATE AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

This cannot, however, be done unless the republican organization is entirely freed from its democratic fetters. Hank Smith & Co. are trying to gain Mr. Greeley over to their side and to associate his name with their party; but whatever might have been the inducements held out to Greeley he has not thus far—at least not avowedly—entered into any connection with them or accepted their insidious proposals. Why, these very men who are now loudly using Mr. Greeley's name as their leader were the most clamorous against him at the last State Convention. "If Horace Greeley," they said, "becomes Governor of this State he will ruin the republican party." This ought to ... Greeley as a ... reminder before identifying himself with this so-called republican organization.

Much has been said about the last meeting of the State Committee, and many are the misrepresentations and false reports circulated regarding its action. The following plain statement of facts will be borne out by those who know what passed during its private sessions. The State Central Committee during the elections last fall became alive to the fact that the republican organization of this city was under the control of Tammany Hall, and that reorganization was vitally necessary to the existence of the republican party. The State Committee, therefore, by an almost unanimous vote, appointed a sub-committee from its own body to report a plan of reorganization at a future meeting. The latter was to have held a meeting on last Wednesday for a formal hearing of those opposed to reorganization, but the members were not able to meet on account of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad and the consequent delay in travel. The sub-committee met, however, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, all its members being present. The chairman, Mr. Ramsey, stated that he had

A LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY,

asking him (Ramsey) to call at his house, as he was unwell and not able to attend. At twelve o'clock the same day the State Central Committee met, and the sub-committee, appearing before it, stated, through its chairman, that a recess until half-past six o'clock P. M. was necessary in order to enable Mr. Ramsey to confer with Horace Greeley. The State Committee was of the same mind and acted accordingly. In the meantime Horace was consulted upon this vexed question, and, during a conversation with Mr. Ramsey expressed himself in favor of

A RE-ENROLMENT OF THE REPUBLICANS

in the city and county. Mr. Greeley, however, thought that it ought to be deferred until about the 1st of May, there being so many changes in the residences about that time. At half-past six o'clock P. M. the State Committee again met and listened to a report of the sub-committee reciting the substance of the evidence which was the basis of the charges heretofore presented to Mr. Greeley. The report also favored a plan of thorough reorganization of the republican party in each of the twenty-one districts of the city and county, and the reorganization of the General Committee. At this stage of the proceedings a letter from Mr. Greeley was read, repeating in substance his verbal communication to Mr. Ramsey.

Next followed a speech of Mr. Laflin, member of Congress of Herkimer district, who is a stanch supporter of General Grant's administration and an opponent to Fenton. He spoke strongly in favor of reorganization, but thought it wise to adjourn for about four weeks and refer the question, for the present, back to the sub-committee, through whose judicious action, he believed, in concert with Mr. Greeley, a reorganization could be arrived at which would be satisfactory to the State Committee and in the true interests of the republican party. Mr. Webster, Mr. Cornell, the Chairman of the State Committee and Surveyor of the Port; Marshal Sharpe and others, favored adjournment, concurring with the opinion expressed by Mr. Laflin. On the other hand some members of the State Committee urged that reorganization should be proceeded with at once. The question was put to vote and the result was 14 members for and 12 against adjournment. Among the former were Laflin, Cornell, Sharpe and Collector Daniels, of Buffalo. The following members opposed it:—Opdyke, Ramsey, General Arthur, Senator Crowley, Blakesley, Blakeley, Vandevear, French, Doty and others.

It may, however, be said that twenty-one out of the twenty-six members present were outspoken in favor of reorganization. General Merritt was among those who made a speech for adjournment. Ben Field also addressed the committee, but had, unfortunately, already discussed the subject in front of the bar, where undiluted liquors were freely imbibed. His attempts to be both profound and witty amused the committee. As usual with him, he

GOT UPON BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION

before he concluded his speech, and nobody was the wiser for it. The proceedings of the committee, with the exception of Ben's grievous attempts at wit, were dignified, temperate and strictly private, while the adjoining barroom and lobbies were filled by a large portion of the Albany lobby, together with many republicans holding places under Tammany. Under the influence of the strong potations dealt out at the bar these noisy politicians excitedly discussed the political topics of the day and were seemingly

JUBILANT OVER THE ADJOURNMENT,

believing that it was a victory for Smith & Co., Tammany and the Fentonites. One of these worthies was overheard to say:—"We have got an adjournment for thirty days, and, d—'em, we will keep 'em adjourning until next December, when we shall carry the State again, as usual."

The fight made during the last campaign by such republicans as Collector Murphy, Marshal Sharpe and others, who uphold the administration, made it necessary for such democratic leaders as Comptroller Connolly to discharge democrats from positions worth from $3,000 to $1,000 a year, and to appoint in their places those Tammany republicans who are the bone and sinew of the Hank Smith crowd. If these men were to lose their influence in the republican camp the patronage of Tammany Hall would be gone; hence they are obliged to sail under false colors.

THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE WIGWAM

fully explains the attacks on Collector Murphy, their secret object being, *after all*, to oppose President Grant's administration and re-election.

FUNERAL OF TWO OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Feb. 11.]

The funeral of Arthur W. Pease and wife, victims of the New Hamburg disaster, took place yesterday afternoon, and was one of the largest and most impressive we have seen in Buffalo. The services were held in Trinity church, Bishop Coxe, Rev. Drs. Shelton and Ingersoll and Rev. Mr. Bishop being the officiating clergymen. The coffins were each borne in by eight bearers, and stood in front of the altar, wreathed in a snowof white flowers. The usual solemn service of the Episcopal church was celebrated, and Bishop Coxe made a brief address. The church was filled with a mute and sorrow-stricken audience and throngs of sympathetic faces crowded the streets outside. Fifty carriages followed the remains to Forest Lawn.

This young married pair, lovely in their lives and in their death undivided, will remain to most eyes the central figures of a tragedy never by this city to be forgotten. It is proper, therefore, that we should put on record a more detailed memorial of them than has yet appeared in our columns.

Arthur W. Pease, the younger son of Sheldon Pease and brother of Alfred Pease, the pianist and composer, was born in Cleveland, June 23, 1844. In that city he was educated and lived until the removal of his family to this city in 1852. We first knew young Pease about the beginning of the war, when his ardent and enthusiastic mind had become filled with a passion for military life. Eager to go to the field, but unable, young as he was, to obtain his parents' consent to the step, he had yet managed, as an attaché of the Department of Military Telegraphing, to see some six months' service in the first year of hostilities. The telegraph, it will be remembered, was quickly and efficiently utilized for military purposes, chiefly through the efforts of Colonels Stager and Eckert, of Cleveland, and of these gentlemen Arthur became a sort of aide-de-camp. He had their confidence in a high degree, and discharged the duties entrusted to him with fidelity and ability. Returning to the North, our young townsman continued an enthusiast in military matters. An adept in the drill and tactics, he gave instruction in these to many who afterwards distinguished themselves at the front. He was also skilled in fencing and other athletic sports. At the same time, the finer qualities of his mind did not remain undeveloped, for, as a young man, he manifested considerable literary feeling and ability. His taste, whether in literary composition or in the use of his pencil, might easily have been cultivated to no mean results. In short, Arthur Pease at twenty-one was a youth before whom every avenue of promise seemed to be open. His marriage to Julia, eldest daughter of Mr. S. V. R. Watson, in January, 1861, seemed the further pledge of a happy and useful future. But it was not long before he fell into ill health, by which the latter years of his life were clouded and robbed of their expected harvest. Within a few months, however, he had returned home from a health seeking sojourn at the West, with renewed hope and apparently in much improved physical condition. His spirits were buoyant again, and he made plans to go into business in the spring in Chicago. It is upon this seemingly brightening era of his life that the pall of last Monday's catastrophe has fallen.

Promise rather than achievement, therefore, is that which the earth of the cemetery covered yesterday. But none the less will the tall and comely form of Arthur Pease be missed in our streets; none the less will his tender, affectionate nature, his noble impulses, his fidelity to friendship, be remembered by those who knew him. His was a nature in which an almost girlish susceptibility was supplemented by qualities of the most sterling manhood. The elements of his character failed to leave for themselves a fitting monument, but the memory of his genial heart will last. So also will live in the remembrance of Buffalo the image of his companion in life and death. Mrs. Pease was a young lady of rare attractiveness, and of a most admirably balanced character. Sensible, unaffected and kindly of nature, she was the beloved of all who knew her. Her mother and sister, at present temporarily residing in Brussels, Belgium, have yet to hear of their irreparable loss. One child, a daughter of three or four years, is left behind by the twain who have thus suddenly, but hand in hand, gone forth from a world that loved them into the land of the hereafter.

THE LATE WRESTLING MATCH—A DISPLAY OF GENEROSITY.—They have had a display of lively generosity at Titusville, Pa., and Mr. Nathan L. Dorrance, of Chicago, the antagonist of Mr. J. H. McLaughlin, of Titusville, in the late wrestling match was the beneficiary. It will be remembered that Mr. Dorrance was so injured in the first round as to be unable to proceed with the contest. On Monday evening a purse of $150 was made up for him, and $100 of this amount was contributed by Mr. McLaughlin. A short time before he started for Chicago Mr. McLaughlin handed him a note of which the following is a copy:—

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 7, 1871.

N. COURTER, Buffalo, N. Y.:—

DEAR SIR—In consideration of an accident which happened to the bearer, Mr. N. L. Dorrance, in our late wrestling match, you will please deliver up to him $2500—his part of the stake money, now in your possession—for which this shall be your receipt. J. H. McLAUGHLIN.

THE COURTS.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Law—A Reminder of the Old War Times—A Southern Railroad Company in Court—Action for Damages—Business in the Court of General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions—Insurance Agents' Fees—Fatal Irregularities in County Railroad Bonds.

No. 114. *Staggs vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.*—The question in this cause was whether the plaintiff in error was entitled to a commission on premiums paid on the renewal of policies after his removal as agent by the company. In support of his claim it was insisted that, by a usage of the insurance companies throughout the country, the renewal commissions were paid after the agent had ceased to be connected with the company and as long as the premiums were paid; but the Court held that there was an express agreement between the agent and the company in this case, that the commissions were to continue only so long as the agency existed, and the judgment was for the company. This Court affirmed that judgment; also finding that the contract was against the plaintiff, and ruling that there was no room for usage in the case of an express contract. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 243. *Marsh vs. The Board of Supervisors of Fulton County. Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois.*—This was an action to recover on certain bonds issued by Fulton county in aid of the Mississippi Railroad Company. The Court below decided against the validity of the bonds, holding that as there was no vote in favor of the issue, and as other fatal irregularities existed, they could not be sustained. That judgment was now affirmed here, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion.

No. 17. *Thomas H. Parker vs. George Davis.*—This is another legal tender case, and was now submitted to the consideration of the Court without oral argument by B. F. Thomas for the plaintiff in error and by B. F. Butler for the defendant. The Court below affirmed the constitutionality of the act.

Arguments on the merits was commenced in the case of the State of Virginia against West Virginia, involving jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Not Cancelling Revenue Stamps on Whiskey Barrels.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. John Everett.—The defendant, who keeps a liquor saloon at Fulton Market, was charged with having had in his possession a whiskey barrel on which the revenue stamp was not cancelled. Mr. Everett claims that there was no intention whatever on his part to do anything illegal; that at the time the officers seized the barrel there was some spirits in it, and that it was not right to cancel the stamp until the barrel had been emptied. The barrel stood at the door of his shop. The officer endeavored to seize the barrel, and states that Mr. Everett resisted him. The defendant gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to await an examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Reminder of the Old War Times.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William Bailey and another vs. Adolphus E. Godefroy.—William Bailey and John and William Latham were joint owners of the British steamer Laban. In February, 1862, the steamer was seized as a supposed blockade runner, and libelled as a prize of war. Subsequently the libel was dismissed, and commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of damages reported $151,829 due the owners of the vessel, and in July, 1870 an act was passed by Congress directing this amount to be paid from the United States Treasury to the three owners named or their legal representatives. The check was handed to the defendant as attorney in fact of the owners, and owing to a dispute as alleged as to the amount he should retain for his services he refused to pay over the money. Meantime John Latham had died and the plaintiffs, comprising Mr. Bailey and Mr. William Latham, brought the present suit. The case came upon a demurrer to the complaint of the defendant on the ground that the legal representatives of the deceased should be made a party to the suit. There was quite a lengthy argument on the demurrer. The Judge reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Iron Furnished a Southern Railroad and Suit in Consequence.

Before Judge Freedman.

The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company vs. Morris K. Jesup, et al.—It is alleged that the defendants agreed to furnish the plaintiffs 2,900 tons of railroad iron of the Erie pattern and English manufacture, and to weigh fifty pounds per yard, for $88 per ton, and that he failed to do so, upon which this suit was instituted to recover $250,000 claimed as damages for non-fulfilment of the contract. The complainant sets forth that, in 1869 the company of the plaintiffs was organized, being the consolidation of two other companies; that after this consolidation the contract in question was made; that the defendant delivered there the quantity of railroad iron, but of very inferior quality. They used the iron notwithstanding, and on account of alleged inferior quality claimed to have sustained several accidents on the road and loss in consequence. The defendants demurred to the complaint, claiming that there was no warrantee, and that having made no objection to accepting it, they could not now recover after having had an opportunity to return it before using it. Decision was reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

John G. Hodge vs. George Wogiom et al.—Order granted.

James O. Christie vs. C. G. Voorhies.—The same.

Cornelia Austin vs. John L. Brown.—See opinion.

Manuel Lasso vs Frederick Burk.—Order granted.

Albert Stickney vs. Stephen Sherlock.—The same.

Clayton H. Redfield vs. David H. Way et al.—The same.

Mary A. Leach vs. William H. Leach.—The same.

William Schuster vs. Clara Schuster.—The same.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Run Over Accident.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Alexander McDonald vs. Samuel Colgate et al.—The plaintiff, who is a seafaring man, in the early part of December last was crossing Broadway, in the neighborhood of Cortlandt street, when he was run over, as alleged, by the one-horse truck of defendants, which prevented him from working for a period of six weeks. The evidence of plaintiff went to show that the truck driver had an apron up for protection, which prevented him from properly driving his horse; that through this negligence the injury was sustained. The testimony of defendants aimed to show that the plaintiff might have crossed in safety, but that, being partially under the influence of liquor, he caught the horse by the reins, and thereby superinduced the injuries he sustained. The amount claimed was $5,000. The jury found in favor of the defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Robinson.

Elvira F. Wells vs. John J. Wells.—Decree allowed adjudging marriage void, in accordance with the prayer of the complaint, with costs.

MARINE COURT.

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Haven vs. Metzler.—Action for lumber. Judgment for plaintiff, $533 34, costs and twenty-five dollars allowance.

Smith vs. Totten.—For commissions for renting No. 7 East Thirty-first street. Judgment for plaintiff, $110 52, costs and twenty-five dollars allowance.

Hellman vs. Oberrieder.—Action for rent for December, 1868, of store No. 64 Leonard street. Decision reserved.

Mount vs. McDonald.—Proceedings stayed until the decision of General Term of Court of Common Pleas on appeal from Justice Kane, involving the same questions of fact, on terms.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

AN EMIGRANT RUNNER CONVICTED.

The fore part of the session yesterday was occupied in the trial of John T. Enright, charged with grand larceny in defrauding an emigrant named William Bunting out of thirty dollars on the 7th of January last. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant arrived at Castle Garden and secured the services of Enright to get a draft cashed, and Bunting charged him with keeping seven dollars for his (Enright's) services and over twenty dollars to be paid to the clerk who certified the draft. The broker who changed the gold into greenbacks contradicted Bunting by stating that he gave the money into the complainant's hands and not to the prisoner. Mr. Howe, who defended Enright, proved by a number of reputable citizens the previous good character of the accused. The jury, however, after Assistant District Attorney Sullivan's speech, rendered a verdict of petty larceny. Mr. Howe assured the Recorder that he could satisfy his Honor by other facts of the innocence of Enright, and at his request sentence was postponed.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ROBBERY.

The next case tried was an indictment for robbery preferred against John H. Miller, who was jointly indicted with Augustus Burkhard, Eliza Reuter and her daughter. It appeared from the testimony for the prosecution that on the 22d of December the accused accompanied by the other parties, entered the jewelry store of Edwin F. Dorrance, Miller preceding them, and stating to Anton Troll, the foreman, that the shop and goods belonged to Mr. Reuter, and he was there to protect those women. He showed a shield, said he was an officer, drew out a pistol, and holding it at the head of Troll, threatened to blow his brains out if the woman was touched. Mrs. Reuter then entered the office, proceeded to the safe and took thirty-five gold chains, valued at $1,200. Mr. Dorrance admitted that he bought the place from Reuter. Counsel for the defence called witnesses to prove Miller's previous good character and then placed the accused on the stand, who flatly contradicted Troll, and said that, learning from Mrs. Reuter that her husband neglected to provide for her, he consented to protect her while she proceeded to possess herself of property which she believed belonged to her husband. The daughter of Mrs. Reuter confirmed Miller's statement, observing that she did not see Miller use a pistol, and that it was her mother who took the gold chains.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome made an able speech in summing up the evidence.

After some deliberation the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with intent to rob, coupled with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Recorder said that he fully believed Miller had been previously convicted in this court of some crime. He directed him to be remanded till Friday, in order to find out definitely whether he is an ex-convict.

LARCENIES.

Kate Foley, who, on the 15th of November, stole clothing, valued at seventy dollars, from Alice Mathew, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Marianne Danserean pleaded guilty to petty larceny, the indictment charging that on the 11th of January she stole $120 worth of ladies' wearing apparel from Mary Jane Papper. She was remanded for sentence.

John Taylor, who was charged with stealing on the 16th of January forty-four knives, worth eighty dollars, the property of Friedmann & Lauterjury, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Samuel Venton, against whom a charge of larceny was preferred, he having attempted to steal an overcoat from Lawrence Hubbard, pleaded guilty to petty larceny. The Recorder sent him to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles E. Littlefield pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Recorder learning that it was his first offence, and the prisoner being respectably connected, suspended judgment for the present on condition that the accused leave the city.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Sutherland—Opens at half-past ten A. M. No Circuit calendar. Criminal business. Part 2—Before Judge Brady—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 256, 34, 1752, 1893, 138, 228, 240, 250, 264, 266, 258, 270½, 158, 286, 42, 216½, 244, 246, 313, 72¼.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham—Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 61½, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 91, 124, 229.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 73, 275, 39, 353, 477, 493, 281, 1063, 167, 162, 47, 277, 561. Part 2—Held by Judge Jones.—Nos. 570, 146, 366, 1172, 612, 350, 320, 316, 322, 856, 610, 614, 360, 72, 1208, 258.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 475, 529, 534½, 525, 503, 471, 662, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 677, 678. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 544, 543, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 662, 663, 664, 665, 697. Equity causes—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 56, 26, 32, 44.

MARINE COURT—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 3549, 4711, 4912, 5003, 5017, 5101, 5103, 5093, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5111, 5112, 5119, 5114. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 4729, 4873, 4876, 5153, 5059, 5060, 5066, 5008, 4233, 4849, 4926, 4947, 4943, 4992. Part 3—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 5112, 5575.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1871.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for February 14, 1871:—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 95½, 101, 104, 108, 110.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company—Important Decision.

Judge Blatchford has just decided an important question. As already stated in our columns, the affairs of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company have been thrown into bankruptcy. On Saturday a motion was made in the United States District Court on the part of certain receivers to modify an injunction so as to enable them to proceed with their duties and do the necessary acts towards the completion of a part of the road belonging to the company. These receivers were appointed under the law of the State before proceedings in bankruptcy had been commenced against the company; and Judge Blatchford now holds that he cannot interfere with them under the circumstances, unless they do some act that would come within the scope of the bankruptcy law. He therefore orders a modification of the injunction in the manner sought for. He has given a judgment on a very nice point. It will be thus seen that while the learned Judge, in all legitimate occasions, upholds the authority of the federal courts, he is not slow to recognize the rights which may be fairly claimed under the State law. The decision will be found below in full.

DECISION.

In the Matter of James Alden, Petitioner, vs. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, Alleged Bankrupts.—Judge Blatchford has rendered the following decision in the above entitled suit:—

As the property in the hands of the receivers of the company must be regarded as being in the possession of the several State courts which appointed such receivers, and as such receivers were appointed and entered on their duties as such, and took possession of the railroads and other property of the company before these proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted, and as thus such State courts were in possession of such railroads and other property when these proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced, and have continued in possession of the same ever since, it is not for this Court to interfere with such possession, at least until the title of such receivers is impeached for some cause for which it is impeachable under the Bankruptcy act; nor is it for this Court, before such title is thus impeached, to interfere with the management or control of such railroads and other property by such State courts, or by such receivers under the orders of such State courts. As to the discontinuance of the suit in New York, in which the receivers were appointed, if such discontinuance has the effect to revoke the appointment and authority of the receivers under the proceedings in that suit, then the injunction of this Court does not restrain them from doing anything which they are doing by virtue of such appointment, and such injunction need not be vacated or modified. If the discontinuance of such suit does not render null any title which such receivers acquired through the proceedings in such suit, and they are still acting as receivers under the appointment made in the proceedings in such suit, they must be regarded as so acting on behalf of the court in which suit was pending and as its agents as to property in its custody, notwithstanding the suit is discontinued. With these views, it is proper that the injunction heretofore issued herein, on the 3d of January, 1871, be so far modified that the making and entering by the receivers into the contract and the giving by them of the securities authorized by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, made on the 23d of December, 1870, shall not be deemed or taken to be a violation or contempt of such injunction, and that in all other respects such injunction be continued in force.

E. H. Owen for the receivers; W. E. Curtis for Alden.

Proofs of Claim.

In the Matter of William Willard and Joseph Millward, Bankrupts.—Judge Blatchford has rendered a decision in this case; but it involves no question of law: it merely settles the price which the bankrupts were to pay for certain articles supplied to them by creditors. The Judge states that the prayer of the petition to strike out the proof of claim of Smith & Garvin, is denied with costs, and the claim is allowed at the amount proved.

F. R. Coudert for the bankrupt; G. W. Lord for Smith & Garvin.

PRESIDENT BERGH IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Perhaps you will obligingly give space to the following paragraph taken from the Washington *Gazette*. I ask it in the interest of the good cause, as it marks the steady progress of the idea of mercy and compassion to our faithful friends, the inferior animals:—

A large and interested audience assembled at Lincoln Hall last night to hear the celebrated Henry Bergh, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, deliver an address upon the subject of kindness to animals. The Hon. Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, presided and introduced Mr. Bergh, whose eloquent and stirring address, replete with the most touching pathos and the richest humor, was frequently and loudly applauded. When Mr. Bergh concluded the Hon. Henry Wilson was called upon for an address, which he gracefully delivered, expressing the hope that the bill to prevent cruelty to animals on their transit in cattle cars from one point to another would become a law. The meeting then adjourned.

This is the twenty-fifth institution organized in sixteen States of our Union, all of which have emanated from our New York society, the first one to recognize the rights of animals.

The United States marine band was present on the occasion to which the above extract refers, by order of the Secretary of War, and performed some sweet music. HENRY BERGH.

SMUGGLING.

The Case of the Officers of the Steamer Europa, Charged with Smuggling Laces and Silks—The Star Chamber in Jersey City.

The United States vs. Andrew Wright and Robert Smith.—The defendants are charged with smuggling a quantity of laces and silks into this country from Europe, on board the steamer Europa, of which Wright was purser and Smith storekeeper. It is charged that Wright gave a bundle of the goods to a man named McCullom, in Jersey City, for the purpose of disposing of or delivering them. McCullom was arrested with the goods in his possession, and is at present in jail in Hudson county.

Judge Stuart defended the prisoners. The government was represented by Mr. A. H. Purdy.

PORTION OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION RULED OUT.

On the former hearing a question arose between the counsel on both sides as to whether the statement of James S. Chalker, special agent of the Treasury Department, to the prisoner, Wright, that the government were apt to be lenient to those who told the truth, amounted to an inducement to him to make a confession. The Commissioner yesterday ruled that it was an inducement, and struck out Mr. Chalker's testimony.

TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER MUIRHEAD.

Mr. William Muirhead, United States Commissioner, Jersey City, was sworn. He said:—The prisoner, Wright, was brought before me in Jersey City.

State what was said by him to you?

Objected to by Judge Stuart.

Witness, in continuation—I told Wright that anything he might say would be taken against him as evidence; he was before me but once; held no examination of the man; as soon as he was arrested I found it was a New York case, and passed it over to New York; I put the prisoner into Chalker's custody; Chalker and I went into a private room with the prisoner, Wright; I did not ask the prisoner any questions; Chalker asked him questions, and kept up the conversation with the prisoner; what the prisoner said was addressed to Chalker in my presence; I am not sure that Chalker had any conversation with him before that; I cannot state what passed between Chalker and Wright before Wright was brought into my room.

Counsel objected to the evidence, on the ground that it was fatal to the prosecution. He objected to the magistrate going into a private room with Wright to find out what he had to say about smuggling, and elicit from him answers that might imperil his liberty. The magistrate (Mr. Muirhead) was an excellent man, no doubt—a good officer; but here was a prisoner charged with felony, and Mr. Muirhead's duty in the matter was plain and simple; but he departed from that, and took the prisoner into his private room. What part of his function as a magistrate was it to elicit from the prisoner statements that might lead to the discovery of facts in this smuggling business, and then let the officer wring from him by shrewd, subtle, cunning questions a confession of guilt? He (Judge Stuart) asked the Commissioner, in the face of Heaven, if that was within the intention of the law on the subject. Was the great government of this country to come down to trick and device? Was this right? Was there no sense of propriety? Was there no sense of shame? The Court ought to stop this thing at once, but he (Judge Stuart) said nothing whatever against Mr. Muirhead.

The Commissioner ruled that the testimony was admissible.

Counsel claimed that there was no evidence against the prisoner that he had committed any offence. What proof was there of the charge?

The District Attorney said, the defendants are charged with smuggling; the affidavits in support of the charge were near at hand.

The Commissioner said he would admit the evidence and give Judge Stuart the benefit of an exception.

The witness continued to say—Chalker asked Wright if these goods belonged to him; at first he said "Yes;" Chalker then said to him, "Tell the truth;" Wright then said "No," they did not belong to him; Chalker said he would write the name of the party to whom they did belong, and he asked me for a piece of paper; I gave him some, and he wrote some name upon it and so did Wright; Wright said, "You have not got the number;" the number was then put in by Chalker, and after that Wright said he would answer no further questions until he had counsel; cannot say if Chalker was present then.

Cross-examined—I do not remember, when the prisoner said he wanted counsel, that Chalker said, "Oh, damn counsel;" I advised the man to have counsel; there were no goods present.

TESTIMONY OF MR. FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler, Chief of the Police in Jersey City, deposed that he was present when the prisoner was brought before Commissioner Muirhead; witness, Wright, the Commissioner and Chalker went into the private room and had this conversation, as detailed in the evidence of Mr. Muirhead; before the prisoner was brought into the room the Commissioner, Mr. Chalker and witness had a conversation there.

Judge Stuart—What was then said?

Mr. Purdy objected, as the prisoner was not present.

Judge Stuart—I want to show that the prisoner was entrapped into this room for the purpose of getting a confession out of him.

Witness continued—I remember saying to the prisoner that it was very easy for persons to get into trouble; I think Chalker said to the prisoner Wright in the Commissioner's room, and while the Commissioner was present, that the government was apt to be lenient to those who told the truth; I did not hear the Commissioner give any advice to the prisoner.

To counsel for prosecution—I brought the prisoner Wright into another room, where McCullom was, and I asked him to identify the man who owned the goods; he pointed out Wright as the owner of the goods; Wright stood up and said, "That is all right."

To counsel for defence—The goods were locked up in my office; McCullom is locked up in the County Jail of Hudson.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CARROLL.

Mr. Carroll, an officer of the Jersey police, who arrested Wright, deposed that there was a mistake in the warrant; he asked Wright if he was the purser of the ship; witness took him to the station, where McCullom identified him as the man who gave him the goods; coming over to New York on the boat Wright said, "What am I to do about this matter?" witness told him to keep his mouth shut, and that they would find out if he was the right man; Wright offered witness a gold ring with a stone in it; cannot say if it was a diamond; witness refused to accept the ring.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Outrages and Murder by Indians, Outlaws and Mexican Bandits.

TUCSON, Arizona, Jan. 29, 1871.

A terrible state of affairs exists throughout Arizona, in the face of opposite representations. The Apaches are increasing their works of theft and murder. Within two weeks they captured a train, killed one man and wounded several others. Between Phœnix and Wickenburg another train was attacked between Camp McDowell and Florence, and they stole eighteen mules and killed George Kane. Tully, Ochoa & Co.'s train was surprised thirty miles southeast of here, the stock stolen, and one man killed. The carriage, on the last down trip between Wickenburg and Phœnix, was attacked, and only escaped by amazing exertions of the horses. Joe King was shot through the groin, and a number of horses taken. The farmers are fleeing hence for safety. The friendly Papagas have had many horses stolen by the Apaches. Sixteen mules were stolen near Florence, near Gila City, and 100 cattle at the same place. This state of war is similar in Central and Northern Arizona about Prescott. Representative men from all parts of the territory are here attending to the Legislature, and several mass meetings have been held to counsel what is best to do. In this critical period an order comes to transfer six companies of cavalry from Arizona to undisturbed Washington Territory. Added to the Indian horrors is that of an apparent determination of Mexican and other outlaws to plunder, poison and assassinate the citizens along the Gila road from Arizona City 150 miles backward. On December 24 Mexican bandits massacred Charles Reiel, at Mission Camp, sacked the station, stole five horses and escaped to Sonora, and have not yet been captured, though the government has offered $1,000 reward and the citizens $500 more. On the 1st instant John Kilbride died from the effects of poison, believed to have been administered at the instance of a Mexican woman. On the 20th half a dozen more men were poisoned, but survived, at Gila Bend, reasonably believed to have been the work of Thomas W. Jones, acting in concert with Mexican outlaws. Governor Safford promptly offered a reward for the capture of Jones, and within six hours thereafter he was taken within thirty miles of the Mexican line, whither he was trying to flee for safety. The Governor also addressed a message to the Legislature, requesting authority to place not to exceed twenty men in the field, in such emergencies to pursue, capture and retain the desperadoes, with the actual thieves, murderers and hostile Apaches. Our boldest citizens, who are noted for bravery, are abandoning their farms and stations, acknowledging, what they have never done before, that they are discouraged.

REMARKABLE ICE BLOCK IN THE LONG SAULT RAPIDS.—A correspondent from Massena states that on the 28th of January a remarkable ice block occurred in the south channel of the Long Sault, covering the north channel about fifteen feet and making the water smooth and still. The water rushed between Barnhart's and Sheek's islands ... sweeping ... Millerocke, the ... and the Canal ... Robinson's ... before it down the ... being so high that it swept ... landing mill and the oat mill, and also ... ferryboat at Massena, belonging to A. J. Barnhart, away with the ice.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
MONDAY, Feb. 13—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was inactive and unchanged. The cotton market opened dull and steady, but became heavy toward the close and declined.

MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

In the earlier and usual hours of making engagements of money the rate on call loans, with pledge of stock collaterals, was generally four per cent, but after two o'clock an active demand set in and borrowers paid five per cent, which figure was bid, with six asked, as the closing quotation of the market. On government bonds the best rate (and the general rate also) was four per cent. Prime commercial paper continues in request at 6½ a 7 per cent discount. The street is almost bare of the strictly first class grades.

Foreign exchange was quiet, but steady on the basis of 109¼ a 109½ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 110¼ a 110½ for sight bills.

GOLD LOWER—111½ A 111¼.

The gold market was weak under the halt in the advance in the prices of five-twenties, which removed the opportunity of recalling bonds from Europe, and declined from 111¾ to 111¼, the downward movement being assisted by large sales of long gold, which had been held for some time by parties anticipating a sharp advance with the cessation of hostilities between France and Germany. It has been often remarked that the recent European war was a great disappointment in many ways to speculative theorists on this side of the Atlantic. The operators in wheat were among the first to suffer from a mysterious refusal of the market to advance. The gold speculators have been frustrated over and over again in all plans based upon conjectures as to the effect to be produced by certain stages of the war. The latest *fiasco* has been the "bull" movement organized in anticipation of active money markets in London, Frankfort and Berlin the moment peace arrived. Now no one seems to doubt that the present situation in France will lead to peace; but gold had to be pushed by main force to 112¼, at which point the more wily members of the clique unloaded. The sale of some more of this clique gold tumbled the quotation to 111¼ to-day. At this point, however, the Custom House statistics, which were not forthcoming on Saturday, owing to some clerical error that required the work to be gone over again, were made public, and, as the imports for last week exceeded $7,000,000, gold went back to 111⅜, closing at the "split," or sixteenth below that price. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111½	1 P. M.	111½
10:40 A. M.	111¾	2 P. M.	111½
11 A. M.	111⅜	3 P. M.	111½
11:40 A. M.	111⅜	4 P. M.	111½
12 M.	111⅜	5:30 P. M.	111⅜ a 111½

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 3 to 5 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$51,277,000
Gold balances	1,325,381
Currency balances	1,460,242

GOVERNMENTS IRREGULAR.

The government list was irregular, owing to the realization in the '62's and '67's, which issues were sold on foreign account during the recent discrepancy between the home and foreign markets. The bonds not held so largely abroad were hardly affected and remained steady. At the close the market was quiet, with the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., coupon, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112 a 112⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111¼ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 110½ a 110⅝; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅝ a 110¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110⅝ a 110¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅝ a 111; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅞ a 108; do. do., coupon, 110⅞ a 111.

STOCKS MORE ACTIVE AND STRONG.

The settled ease of the money market and the assurance of a protracted abundance afforded by the banks, which now hold about $20,000,000 in excess of the reserve required by law, is slowly telling in a gradual advance in the dividend-paying railway shares. A fairly active business was done to-day in the more select and best known of those securities, and the undertone of the market was strong. In the miscellaneous railways the demand ran largely on Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, or "C. C. C. and I.," as it is termed by the brokers, which stock was purchased by the Vanderbilt party some time since for the purpose of controlling the election, but without avail, as the old directors were empowered by the law of Ohio to classify and hold office for a number of years, *à la* Erie. Some compromise seems to have been effected, and hence the rise to-day to 86⅛. The extensive fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks are shown in the table:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	95	94⅜
New York Central scrip	91	90⅜
Erie	23⅛	22⅞
Reading	99⅞	99
Lake Shore	94⅞	94⅛
Wabash	52⅞	52⅜
Northwestern	76⅜	76
Northwestern preferred	86⅜	86
Rock Island	107¼	106⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54⅛	53⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	75⅞	75⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅜	35
Union Pacific	22⅛	21
Western Union Telegraph	46⅛	45⅞
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad show a decrease of $3,176 for the first week in February, as compared with 1870.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull, and in price unsettled. The advance in the North Carolinas tempted sales, and their quotations were down about one per cent. The following were the final street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64⅛ a 64⅜; do., new, 64⅛ a 64⅜; Virginia, ex coupon, 65⅛ a 65⅜; do., new, 62⅞ a 63⅛; do., registered stock, old, 50⅞ a 51⅛; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 86 a 87; do. do., old, 88 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 50 a 50⅜; do., funding, 1866, 40 a 42; do. do., 1868, 31 a 32; do., new, 27 a 28; do., special tax, 20 a 21; Missouri sixes, 90⅞ a 90⅞; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 90⅞; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 70; do., new, 57 a 62; do. levee sixes, 72 a 75; do. do., eights, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 73 a 75; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 68 a 71; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. railroad eights, 93 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 74 a 80; do., new, January and July, 59 a 59⅛; do. do., April and October, 60⅛ a 61⅛; do. registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 82 a 84; do. interest eights, 75 a 78; do. second mortgage eights, 60 a 62; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 75 a 80; do. do., second mortgage eights, 68 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson Railroad first mortgage, 82 a 85; do. do. second mortgage, 73 a 75; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 83 a 85; do. do., second mortgage, 74 a 76; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 60 a 62; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 70 a 72; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 52 a 55; Memphis City sixes, 50⅜ a 52; Savannah City sevens, 81 a 83; New Orleans consols, old, 72 a 75; do. issue of railroads, sixes, 69 a 71; do. new sevens, 70 a 71.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

February 6—Steamer Gulf Stream, Port-au-Prince—Gold	$1,002
February 6—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—Silver	65,158
Gold	2,032
February 6—Steamer Ocean Queen, Aspinwall—Silver	200
February 3—Steamer City of Cork, Halifax—Gold bars	6,500
February 9—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—Silver	1,975
February 11—Steamer Columbia, Nassau—Silver	2,549
Gold	200
Total for the week	$80,575
Previously reported	194,774
Total since January 1, 1871	$275,349
Same time 1870	2,271,920
Same time 1869	1,630,362
Same time 1868	261,390
Same time 1867	79,604

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 13—10:15 A. M.

$1500 U S 6's, '81, r	114⅛	200 shs American Coal	80
500 U S 5-20, c, '62	112⅛	10 Penn Coal Co	224
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅞	100 West Un Tel	46⅛
6000 US 5-20, c, '67	110⅞	200 do ..b c	46⅛
4000 do	110⅞	100 Quick Min pref	16½
500 US 5's, 10-40, c	110⅞	100 Mariposa prf	9
10000 U S 6's, cur	112⅞	150 Adams Ex Co	67⅞
8000 Tenn 6's, old	64⅛	5 Am Mer U Ex	45⅛
5000 do	64⅜	50 do	45⅞
5000 Tenn 6's, new	64⅛	200 U S Express ..b c	44
1000 Va 6's, old	65⅛	900 N Y C & H R RR	94⅞
10000 Va 6's, new	62⅞	1000 do ..b c	94⅞
4000 do	63⅛	5000 N Y C & HR of	90⅞
20000 N Car 6's, old b	50⅞	25000 do ..b c	90⅞
5000 do	50⅜	10000 do ..b3	90⅜
10000 do	50⅜	100 Erie RR ..b3	23⅛
5000 N C Fund act, '66	31	600 do	23
1000 Georgia 7's, g bds	89	200 do ..b c	23
5000 do	89	200 Reading RR	99⅞
1000 Missouri 6's	90⅞	100 L S & M S RR	94⅛
1000 S C 6's, n, Apl&Oct.	61⅛	1500 do	94⅜
4000 B'klyn 6's, w l	93	200 do ..b3	94⅜
2000 Erie 4th mtg	84⅞	600 do ..bet c	94⅞
8000 do	85	100 do ..b4	94⅞
5000 Cen Pac gold bds	94⅜	300 Union Pac RR	21⅞
10000 do ..s3	94⅜	100 do	21⅞
15000 do	94⅜	200 do ..b c	21⅞
5000 do	94⅜	50 Panama RR	70⅞
25000 U Pac RR 1st m	80⅞	50 Clev & Pitts RR	105
60000 do	80⅞	400 Ch & N W RR	76⅛
1000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo.	96⅞	400 C & N W pfd	86⅛
2000 Alt & T H 2d m pf	83⅞	50 do	86
2000 do ..bet call	85	110 C, C, Cin & I RR	85
5000 Chi & N W con	86⅜	50 do	84⅞
1000 Chic & N W 1st m	93	40 N J Central RR	107
9000 Han & St J 8's, cn b	105⅜	50 do	106⅞
5000 do	107⅜	400 Chic & R I RR ..s3	107
3000 Tol & W con cv bds	89	100 do ..b2	107⅛
6000 C & R I & P RR 7's	98	50 do	107⅛
4000 M & Es 1st mort.	102⅛	200 Mil & St Paul RR	54
1000 Pitts, Ft W & Chi 1st	105	100 do ..b c	54
1000 Chic & Alt inc os	94⅛	400 Tol, Wab & W	52⅞
2000 Quin & Tol 1st	83	200 Del, Lack & W RR	104
2000 O & Miss con bds	87	100 do	104⅛
5000 St L & Iron M 1st	83	100 Ohio & Miss RR	35⅛
12000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st	103⅞	100 do ..b30	35⅞
2000 M & St P 1st, I div	87	100 do ..b3	35⅜
10000 Col C & I C, 1st m	83⅜	250 Morris & E RR	89⅛
1000 Detroit, M & Tol bds	94	171 do	89
1000 N Mo 1st m	84	20 N Y & N H RR	143⅞
20 shs Park Bank	154	100 H & St Jo RR pf	94⅛
40 Fourth Nat Bank	107	100 do	93⅞
5 Ninth Nat Bk	111	100 do	93⅞
35 Del & Hudson C Co.	115⅛	100 Mar & Cin 1st pf	30
95 do	115	100 Col, C & I C RR	18
100 do ..s7	115	200 Long Island RR	60

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 6's, '81, cou	114⅛	$2500 US 5-20, c, '67	110⅞
20000 do ..b3	114⅜	10000 do ..s3	110⅞
1000 US 5-20, c, '62	112⅛	1000 US 5-20, r, '67	110⅞
5000 do ..b3	112⅛	5000 US 5-20, c, '68	110⅞
5000 do	112⅛	50000 US 6's, cur'ncy	112⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '64	111⅛	100000 do ..b60	112⅞
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅛	500 US 5's, 10-40, c	110⅞
4500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 N Car 6's, old	50⅜	100 shs L S & M S RR ..s3	94⅞
500 N C Fdg Act, '66	41	500 do	94⅞
2000 N C 6's, sp tax	20⅞	100 do ..b3	94⅞
5000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	59⅞	100 do ..b c	94⅞
10000 do	59⅞	100 Un Pac RR	21⅞
5000 Tenn 6's, old ..b c	64⅜	200 do ..s3	21⅞
500 Va 6's, new	63	20 Illinois Cent RR	134
10000 Mo 6's, H & St Jo iss	90	200 Clevo & Pitts RR	104⅛
5000 Louisiana 6's, old.	63	40 Col, C, C & I RR	85
3000 Alabama 8's	99	300 do ..s30	85⅛
11000 U Pac RR 1st m	80⅞	200 do	85⅜
5000 Cen Pac gld bds	95	100 do ..b10	85⅜
10000 C & NW 1st m	93	300 Chic & N W RR	76⅛
2000 Col, C & I C 1st	83⅜	10 Chic & N W pref	85⅞
7000 M & St P 8s, 1st m	104	100 N J Central RR	105⅞
5000 St L & I M 1st m	88⅜	100 do	105⅞
100 shs Canton Co	73	200 Mil & St P RR	54
200 do ..b c	73	1500 Mil & St P pfd	75⅛
100 do	73⅛	100 Tol, W & W RR	52⅞
200 U S Ex	44⅛	50 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	95⅞
45 do	44	100 do	95⅞
100 do	44⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR	35⅞
200 N Y C & H R RR	94⅞	100 Morris & Es RR	89
100 do	94⅛	75 do	89⅛
100 do ..s3	94⅞	80 Del, L & W RR ..b c	104
100 Harlem RR ..b c	125⅞		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	46⅛ a 46⅜	Rock Island	107	a	107⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅞ a 43⅞	St Paul	54⅛	a	54⅜
N Y Cen con	94⅞ a 94⅞	St Paul pf	75⅞	a	75⅞
N Y Cen scrip	90⅞ a 91	Wabash	52⅜	a	52⅞
Erie	22⅞ a 23⅛	Ohio & Miss	35⅛	a	35⅜
Reading	99⅛ a 99⅜	Bost, H & Erie	1⅞	a	2⅛
Lake Shore	94 a 94⅛	Union Pacific	21⅛	a	21⅜
Northwestern	76⅛ a 76⅜	C, C & I Cent	17⅞	a	17⅞
Northwest'n pf.	86⅜ a 86⅜				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Feb. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 12 packages. The market was quiet for pots at $6 75 a $7 25, with sales confined to small parcels. Pearls were neglected at $8 50 a $9 25.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio and Santos continued strong, with a moderate demand. The Imperador's cargo was erroneously reported in other daily papers this morning as having been sold. The cargo of 5,400 bags Rio is still on the market. There have been no sales of Rio here to-day. At New Orleans the sales were 5,775 bags, per Wolfville, and 7,000 bags, per Gray Eagle, both on private terms, and at Baltimore 1,155 bags, per Potomac, also on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos at the United States ports to-night comprises 57,213 bags, as follows:—New York, 15,240 bags; Baltimore, 12,500 bags; Savannah, 2,060 bags; Galveston, 2,000 bags, and Mobile, 5,407 bags. Other descriptions were moderately active in a jobbing way at previous prices. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 10c. a 10½c.; fair, 10½c. a 11½c.; good, 11¾c. a 12¼c.; prime, 12¾c. a 13¼c., all gold, in bond sixty days; and Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (in bond), 8¾c. a 9¼c.; Java, 19½ a 22c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market was moderately active. The demand was mostly for export. Prices, however, favored buyers, especially in the afternoon and at the close, when the market was depressed and lower, with a continued downward tendency, in consequence of adverse reports from Liverpool and enormous receipts at the ports. The total receipts to-day have been the largest reported for any day this season. At New York the net receipts were 1,541 bales. At Southern ports the receipts were:—Galveston, 1,074; New Orleans, 24,266; Mobile, 5,185; Savannah, 5,789; Charleston, 1,276; Wilmington, 578; Norfolk, 3,269; Baltimore, 100 bales—making total receipts at all United States ports to-day 42,825 bales—being 6,060 bales larger than the receipts of last Monday, which had the heaviest receipts of the season until to-day. The receipts of this week, thus far, are 5,154 bales in excess of last week's receipts for the same time.

	To-day.	Saturday Evening.	Total.
For export	1,666	2,862	4,558
For home consumption	193	289	482
For speculation	25	751	776
In transit	—	209	209
Total bales	1,884	4,082	5,966

Included in the above are 1,100 bales to arrive. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13⅛
Good ordinary	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅜
Low middling	14⅞	14⅞	15	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	16
Good middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅞

—The business for future delivery was only moderately active, and prices yielded in buyers' favor under a pressure to sell. The sales to-day were 5,400 bales, as follows:—February, 200 at 14⅞c., 800 at 14 9-16c., 100 at 14½c.; March, 100 at 14 15-16c., 1,300 at 14⅞c.; April, 300 at 14 13-16c., 600 at 14⅞c., 400 at 14 11-16c.; May, 200 at 15c., 100 at 14 15-16c.; June, 200 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 1-16c., 600 at 15c.; free on board at Charleston, 200 on private terms. Also Saturday, after report, 3,700 bales, as follows:—February, 100 at 14⅞c., 200 at 14 9-16c., 600 at 14⅝c.; March, 200 at 14 11-16c., 600 at 14⅞c.; April, 700 at 14 13-16c.; May, 200 at 14 15-16c., 200 at 15c.; June, 100 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15⅛c.; free on board at New Orleans, 700 on private terms. The average prices of Saturday's forward transactions for delivery were:—February, 14.53c.; March, 14.65c.; April, 14.97c.; May, 14.93c.; June, 14.95c.

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the high rates demanded for room, business was held in check. 8d. was the asking rate for grain to Liverpool; 7½d. is a fair quotation, at which rate the last grain engagements were made. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 1,060 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 7-16d.; 100 hhds. tallow at 20s.; 50 tons clover seed at 35s.; 1,200 boxes cheese at 45s.; 250 tierces beef at 7s., and 500 bbls. pork on private terms. The charters comprise a British bark of 624 tons for London, 1,030 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d.; a British bark of 660 tons for Cork or Falmouth, with complete cargo of flour at 3s.; a British bark for Havre, with 6,000 bbls. flour at 3s.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,357 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. and 1,454 packages corn meal, 19,200 bushels wheat, 2,236 bushels corn, 10,525 bushels oats, 2,227 bushels barley and 675 bushels malt. The flour market was steady, but the demand was less active. The sales were about 12,000 bbls., including shipping extras, at $6 75 to $7 20—the latter price for choice. Corn meal was inactive. The sales were confined to about 200 bbls., at $4 75 for Brandywine and $3 75 a $4 for Jersey and Western. Buckwheat was dull but unchanged—Pennsylvania, $3 a $3 10, and State, $2 90 a $3. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $5 00
Superfine State	6 25 a 6 60
Extra State	6 85 a 7 00
Choice do	7 05 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 25 a 6 60
Extra do	6 85 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 50
Family	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	5 00 a 6 25
Southern	6 00 a 7 50
Choice do	8 00 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a 4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a 4 75

—Wheat was dull and nominal; $1 53 a $1 54 was bid in store and $1 55 afloat for prime No. 2 spring. The sales were confined to about 12,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 60 for amber winter, and $1 45 for old spring. Corn was firmer. The sales reached 22,000 bushels, at 84½c. a 85c. for mixed, 85c. for Southern yellow, 86c. for Jersey yellow afloat and 84½c. a 85c. for Western yellow. Oats were firm, at 65c. a 67c. for Western and 67c. a 68c. for Ohio, with sales of 25,000 bushels within the range. Barley was quiet. The sales comprise 1,600 bushels, mostly up-lake, Canada West, at about $1. Rye was neglected at $1 10 a $1 12 for new Western. Malt was dull and nominal.

HAY, with a fair demand, was firm at full prices, especially for shipping. We quote:—North river shipping, $1 25 a $1 35, and retail qualities, $1 50 a $1 65. Straw, with a fair demand, was firm at $1 40 a $1 45 for long rye, 95c. a $1 05 for short rye and 90c. for oat.

HOPS.—The low qualities were neglected and nominal in value. The very best offerings were in moderate request for consumption, but no sales were made outside of small lots for this purpose. We quote:—New York, 5c. a 15c. per lb.; Eastern, 7c. a 10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. a 9c.; Michigan, 5c. a 9c.; Ohio, 5c. a 9c.; yearling, 3c. a 5c. nominal, and old, 1c. a 2c. nominal.

MOLASSES.—With a moderate demand, the market for New Orleans was steady at former prices. The sales comprise 200 bbls., at 52c. a 65c. Foreign was neglected and nominally unchanged. We quote:—Porto Rico, 30c. a 57c.; Cuba muscovado, 30c. a 38c.; do. clayed, 23c. a 25c.; centrifugal and mixed, 19c. a 20c.; Demerara, 35c. a 48c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 68c.

NAVAL STORES.—There has ruled a very steady market for spirits turpentine, with a fair inquiry from the local trade. We quote merchantable lots at 52c., with sales of 150 bbls. at 52c., in yard, and 52½c. on dock. Rosins were held firmly, with 1,000 bbls. strained sold on private terms. Most holders demand $2 60 for cargoes of strained, to arrive. A small lot offered at $2 50, to arrive.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was held steadily at 15c. For refined prices show no important change; there has been a very small inquiry. We quote at 25½c. a 25¾c.; a lot of 900 bbls. was sold to fill at 25c. Case oil has ruled steady at 30½c. a 31½c., with 2,000 cases sold at 31c. In Philadelphia the market has been very quiet at 24¾c. for refined standard white, with 3,000 bbls. sold at that price.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts 114 bbls. pork, 2,583 packages beef, 101 do. cut meats, 1,465 bbls. and 370 packages lard and 878 dressed hogs. Pork was quiet. The sales were about 2,000 bbls., mostly for future delivery, on private terms; but part for April delivery at $22 75. Lard, with a limited demand, was in buyers' favor. The sales include 1,500 tierces Western steam rendered at 12⅞c. a 13¼c., and for March delivery, 500 tierces at 13⅛c. Without sales April stood 13⅜c. bid and 13⅝c. asked; 50 tierces city steam and kettle rendered sold at 12⅞c. a 13¼c. Beef was fairly active. The offerings were limited. We note sales 500 tierces. We quote:—New plain mess, bbls., $12 50 a $15 50; new extra mess, bbls., $15 a $19; new prime mess, tierces, $26 a $28 50; India mess, tierces, $29 a $32. Beef hams, with sales of 75 bbls. at $24, were quiet and firm. Bacon was in good demand, at full prices. The sales reached 1,500 boxes. We quote:—Long clear, city, 11⅜c. a 11½c.; short clear, city, 12⅛c. a 12¼c.; short rib, city, 11⅜c.; Cumberland, do., 11c. a 11⅛c.; long clear, West, 11⅛c. a 11¼c.; short clear, do., 12⅛c. a 12¼c.; short rib, do., 11⅛c. a 11¼c.; Cumberland, do., 11⅛c. Cut meats, with a moderate demand, were steady at previous prices. The sales were in small lots at following prices:—Small smoked hams, city, 17c.; large do., city, 16c. a 16½c.; smoked shoulders, 12⅛c. a 14c.; pickled bellies, 10⅜c. a 10⅝c.; pickled bellies, boxed, 11c. a 11⅛c.; pickled Western hams, 14c. a 15c. Cheese was neglected and nominally unchanged in price. We quote:—16⅛c. a 16½c. for State factory, 14c. a 16c. for fair to good and 11c. a 12c. for common Ohio flat and 7c. a 12c. to skimmed. Butter was more active and prices had an upward tendency, closing as follows:—Fancy selections, State, 42c. a 44c.; fine half tubs, 35½c. a 40c.; fair to good, 32c. a 35c.; fine firkins, 35c. a 37c.; fair to good, 31c. a 34c.; Welsh tubs, fresh, 35c. a 37c.; dairies, 30c. a 32c.; common, 21c. a 26c.; Western rolls, poor, 15c. a 20c.; fair to good, 24c. a 28.

RICE, without decided change in price, was strong, and held at very full prices. The sales were less liberal than on Saturday, owing to the high pretensions of holders. We note sales of 180 bbls. Rangoon at 7c. a 7⅛c. and 30 tierces Carolina at 8c. a 8⅜c., the latter for choice.

SUGARS.—The market, with a light demand and liberal offerings, was weak, but not quotably lower. The sales were 270 hhds. clarified, No. 10, at 9⅞c.; 115 hhds. clarified, No. 11, at 9⅝c.; 115 boxes at 10⅛c., and 30 hhds., principally New Orleans and Demerara, at from 9⅛c. a 11⅛c. The market closed heavy on a basis of 9¼c. a 9⅜c. for fair to good refining. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8⅜c. a 9⅞c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 8⅛c. Refined—Soft white, 12⅛c. a 12⅞c.; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13⅜c. a 14⅛c.

STEARINE, with a small demand, was steady at 13c., at which figure 50,000 lbs. were sold.

SEEDS were without noticeable change. Clover was in good demand at 11⅛c., which was the best bid, while sellers demanded 11⅜c., checking business. Linseed was steady at $2 50 a $2 53 per 56 lbs. Timothy, at $6 25 a $6 30, was dull and nominal.

TALLOW.—The demand continued light. Sales of 60,000 lbs. were made at 9c., at which figure the market closed steady.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 755 bbls. The demand was moderately active, and prices were steady, with sales of 300 bbls. at 92⅛c. for Western.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13, 1871.

The following vessels arrived in this port with American cotton during this day, viz.:—

Vessel.	From	Day of Sailing.	No. Bales.
S. s. Rio Janeiro	New York	Jan. 25	970
Ship Agenor	New Orleans	Jan. 7	4,274
Ship Alex. McNeil	New Orleans	Jan. 3	3,153
Ship Nunquam Dormio	New Orleans	Jan. 8	3,403
Ship Almira	Galveston	Dec. 13	2,878
Ship Charlotte	Savannah	Jan. 9	3,550
Bark Bridgeport	New Orleans	Dec. 28	2,145
Bark Agamemnon	New Orleans	Dec. 15	3,151
Brig R. B. Gore	Charleston	Jan. 6	1,063
Brig Wasp	Charleston	Jan. 17	1,221
Total bales			25,287

CONTRACT LABOR IN THE BROOKLYN PENITENTIARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

ROOMS OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6,
22 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1871.

By giving the enclosed circular an insertion in your valuable paper you will confer a favor upon the working masses of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn *Union* inserted it; but the *Eagle* has declined, while indulging in a vituperative tirade on the committee.

As this is purely a trade union issue, and the bill has already been introduced in the Assembly, I respectfully request, on behalf of the committee, that you come to the aid of the honest industrial classes of the State through your valuable columns at this trying crisis. WM. S. EGAN, Chairman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1871.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6:—

Whereas there is reason to believe (if not positive knowledge) that it is the intention of some interested parties in Brooklyn to introduce a bill in the State Legislature having for its object the legalization of prison labor in the Brooklyn Penitentiary; and whereas the passage of such an act by the Legislature of the State would enable the concoctors of the bill to contract, on an extensive scale, for printing, carpenter work, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., to be executed by prison laborers, to the great detriment of the honest and industrious mechanical interests of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 6 appoint a committee of five, with power to draft suitable resolutions, &c., to confer with the Democratic General Committee of Kings county, whose duty it shall be to enter their protest, on behalf of this Union, against such contemplated act, and respectfully solicit said Democratic General Committee to use every legitimate means in their power to defeat the passage of so nefarious a measure; and be it further

Resolved, That said union committee wait on as many of the trades' organizations of Brooklyn and New York as practicable, apprize them of the danger, and exhort them to take active measures in the premises immediately; therefore,

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 6 hereby instruct and direct her delegates to the Workingmen's Union to lay the foregoing preamble and resolutions before that honorable body and request them to appoint a like committee to co-operate with ours. WILLIAM S. EGAN.

We hereby certify that the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by Typographical Union No. 6, February 7, 1871, and the following committee were appointed:—

WILLIAM S. EGAN.
M. R. WALSH
ALEXANDER TROUP.
THOMAS T. SUTLIFFE.
P. O'KEEFE.
GILBERT VALE, President.

E. O. HARMON, Secretary.

DANGEROUS DIAMOND DEALERS.

How Two Union Square Diamond Brokers Assaulted a Respectable Lady in Her Own House—Threaten to Shoot Both Her and Her Husband, and Then Decamp to Evade the Police.

Mrs. Caroline Zannenbaum, of No. 416 East Ninth street, appeared before Judge Ledwith, a few days since, at the Essex Market Police Court, and complained that Solomon Migel and his brother Marcus—both of whom do business at No. 9 Union square—had assaulted her in her own house on the 30th day of last July, and so injured and frightened her that she has been sick ever since.

Mrs. Zannenbaum, who is a very modest and lady-like appearing person, testified that on the day above mentioned the two Migels, who are both very large, powerful looking men, came to her house and were admitted by her husband; Solomon as soon as he entered the door drew a pistol, which he presented to her husband's head, at the same time exclaiming, "If you do not return the money I paid you for that diamond you will

NEVER GET OUT OF THIS HOUSE ALIVE."

She explained that Mr. Zannenbaum had previously sold the Migels a diamond, and that they, thinking they had paid too much for it, took this method of getting their money back.

Mrs. Zannenbaum, seeing the danger her husband was in, ran towards the front door for the purpose of calling an officer, when Solomon Migel caught her by the throat and pushed her back. She again attempted to pass out, when Marcus, who was standing nearer the door than his brother, struck her a violent blow on her breast and knocked her back. Solomon then caught her by the throat, shook her violently, and threatened to shoot her as well as her husband.

Seeing she could not get out at the front door she ran down the back stairs into the dining room and out through the basement. She then ran down to the corner for the officer, when the Migels, seeing the danger they were in of being captured, beat a hasty retreat. Mrs. Zannenbaum returned with a policeman, but too late, of course, to capture the demonstrative brokers. About three hours later she was taken sick, and from the results her health was so much impaired that she has not been able to get about until very recently.

Mr. Zannenbaum, his brother and a servant girl, all corroborated this statement, and the doctor who attended Mrs. Zannenbaum during

HER PROTRACTED ILLNESS

testified as to the unfortunate lady's condition, which was, in effect, the same as her statement.

Mr. Solomon Migel testified that he had not used a pistol, and that he did not strike or lay hands upon the lady at all. His brother is now in New Orleans, and of course could not be heard in the matter. Upon cross-examination he admitted that he is now under bonds to answer at the Court of Common Pleas on a charge of false imprisonment.

Judge Ledwith said a clear case of assault and battery had been made out, and he should therefore hold the defendant in the sum of $500 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

FAVER—JENKINS.—On Wednesday, February 8, at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y., by the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, GEORGE W. FAVER to ADDIE S., youngest daughter of James Jenkins, Esq.

Orange county papers please copy.

MASSEY—POWERS.—At Grace chapel, in this city, on Wednesday, February 8, by the Rev. J. W. Kramer, Mr. GIBSON B. MASSEY to Miss SALLIE F. POWERS.

Died.

AGNEL.—Suddenly, at West Point, N. Y., on Friday, February 10, H. R. AGNEL, professor for thirty-four years at the United States Military Academy and father-in-law of Hiram Cranston.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, February 13, CATHARINE A., wife of George F. Andrews, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 15 West Washington place.

ARMSTRONG.—On Monday, February 13, CORNELIUS DONNELSON ARMSTRONG, son of Hamilton and Dorinda Armstrong, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 220 West Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

BREWSTER.—In Harlem, on Sunday, February 12, LEONARD E., only child of Charles W. and Ella A. Brewster, and grandson of the late Charles H. Andrews, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. H. N. Andrus, 111 East 115th street, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

BELDEN.—In New York, on Sunday, February 12, SAMUEL A. BELDEN, aged 65 years.

His remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

BROOKS.—At Mt. Sterling, Ill., on Saturday, February 4, DAVID BROOKS, son of Elias F. and Katharine B. Crane, and grandson of the late Frederic D. Priest, of this city, in the 26th year of his age.

CARY.—At her residence, in this city, on Sunday morning, February 12, ALICE CARY, aged 50 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, near Clinton place.

CLARK.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Friday, February 10, GEORGE C. CLARK, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 365 Degraw street, South Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, February 12, JOYCE, wife of Francis Davis, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 90 Rivington street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DOWELL.—THOMAS DOWELL, aged 24 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from Christ's church, Bedford avenue, between Morton and Clymer streets, Williamsburg, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DURYEE.—On Monday, February 13, JULIA B., widow of Sackett L. Duryee, and daughter of R. Wetmore Dean.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 249 West Fifty-first street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Sunday, February 12, WALTER A., son of William R. Edwards, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Naval Lodge, No. 69, F. and A. M., and the Myrtle Wreath Lodge of Knights of Pythias, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Alanson Methodist Episcopal church, Norfolk street.

Brethren of Naval Lodge, No. 69, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge room, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at ten o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, W. A. Edwards. By order.

HENRY R. CHAPMAN, Master.

EDWARDS.—On Saturday evening, February 11, ISAAC, aged 58 years, and on Sunday, February 12, WALTER A., aged 33 years, sons of William R. Edwards.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 130 East Eighty-fourth street, this (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock, and from the Norfolk street Methodist Episcopal church at one o'clock in the afternoon.

At a special meeting of the Jefferson Club of the city of New York, held at the club house, on Monday evening, February 13, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, by decree of divine Providence we are again compelled to add another name to Death's roll in the decease of our late friend and associate, Mr. Isaac Edwards, late vice president of this club, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late Vice President this club feels the loss of an able, efficient and esteemed officer, and one to whom we are greatly indebted for the present prosperity and efficiency of our organization.

Resolved, That to the widow of our deceased friend we tender our deep sympathy in this sad hour of her sorrow and bereavement.

Resolved, That this club attend the funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning.

NOTICE—JEFFERSON CLUB.—Members of the Jefferson Club are requested to meet at the Club House at eleven o'clock A. M. of this day, to attend the funeral of our late associate, Isaac Edwards. Carriages will be in waiting at the Club House.

HENRY W. GENET, President.

JOHN B. MCKEAN, }
ISAAC T. BROWN, } Secretaries.

The members of the Jefferson Club are hereby requested to meet at the Club House, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late associate, Isaac Edwards. H. W. GENET, President.

J. T. BROWN, }
JOHN B. MCKEON, } Secretaries.

FREEKS.—After a lingering illness, JOHN FREEKS, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 409 First avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited without further notice.

GALLIKER.—At Jersey City, on Monday, February 13, at the residence of his parents, EDWARD, youngest son of John Galliker, aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 225 South Fifth street.

GAVIGAN.—On Monday, February 13, after a short illness, BRIDGET, wife of Thomas Gavigan, a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, in the 35th year of her age.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 214 West Twenty-seventh street, to the Church of St. Columba, Twenty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and thence, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family and those of her brothers, Bernard and Henry Woods, of Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend.

HALVORSEN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 12, EVEN HALVORSEN.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from Henry street Hospital. The friends of the Mariners' Division are respectfully invited to attend.

HANINGTON.—On Monday, February 13, WILLIAM J. HANINGTON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 120 Second avenue, on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

HART.—On Saturday morning, February 11, Mr. LUCIUS HART, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, corner of Second avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

HAYWARD.—On Monday, February 13, RUTH ORR HUME, daughter of Henry Hume and wife of Joseph A. Hayward, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 423 Gold street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

English papers please copy.

HORTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, February 12, at one o'clock, AMANDA F. WELCH, wife of Benjamin D. Horton, aged 32 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 234 Duffield street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boston and Portland papers please copy.

LAINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, February 12, at ten o'clock, VICTOR LAINE, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 120 Fulton avenue (opposite Duffield street), this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LOUNSBERY.—At his residence, Bedford, on Friday, February 10, JAMES LOUNSBERY, in his 76th year.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian church, Bedford this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the half-past nine A. M. train from Twenty-sixth street.

LOVE.—PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, at the lodge rooms, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, John Love. ISAAC TEICHMAN, M.

HORACE FORBUSH, Secretary.

LYONS.—On Monday, February 13, Mrs. ELLEN LYONS, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from her late residence, No. 618 Eleventh avenue, to the Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where there will be a mass of requiem for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MEREDITH.—In Linden, N. J., on Saturday, February 11, ELIZABETH JORDAN, wife of John Meredith, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, in Linden, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Elizabeth depot upon the arrival of the nine o'clock A. M. train from Liberty street, New York.

MILLER.—At Lombard, Ill., on Friday, February 10, of consumption, FRANCIS, son of Edward and Sarah Ann Miller, formerly of Tarrytown, Westchester county, in the 15th year of his age.

MILLS.—On Sunday, February 12, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Mills.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 113 East Seventeenth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

MUNN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, February 13, CLARA LOUISA, only child of Carrie E. and the late Edward Munn, aged 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at Mr. James M. Batten's residence, 26 Beach street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MURRAY.—At the residence of D. D. Westervelt, "Lakeside," Metuchen, N. J., Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Peter's church, Jersey City, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

MCCREA.—At his residence in Fairview, N. J., on Sunday morning, February 12, JAMES MCCREA, Esq., M. D., late of Donegal, Ireland, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed church at Ridgefield, Northern Railroad of New Jersey, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. A train leave, the foot of Chambers street (Pavonia ferry), at half-past one o'clock P. M.

MCGUIRE.—On Monday, February 13, SUSAN MCGUIRE, the beloved wife of Terence McGuire, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 110th and 111th streets and Third avenue, on Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Thence to St. Paul's church, Harlem, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, after which the remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

MCQUADE.—On Monday, February 13, after a short and painful illness, JOHN MCQUADE, a native of the parish of Dromore, county Tyrone, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 440 West Twenty-seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

OLDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 11, THOMAS L. OLDEN, son of Dr. S. M. Olden, of Brockport, N. Y., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 116 Duffield street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

REAVEY.—On Monday, February 13, ALEXANDER H. BERTIE REAVEY, only child of Alexander H. and Eliza A. Reavey, aged 2 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

His remains will be interred in New York Bay Cemetery on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

BAGIOLI.—On Saturday morning, February 11, ANTONIO BAGIOLI, aged 76 years.

SICKLES.—On Tuesday, February 5, 1867, TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the repose of their souls, at St. Joseph's church, corner Sixth avenue and West Washington place, on Wednesday morning.

SHAFTER.—On Sunday morning, February 12, JOHN S. SHAFTER, in the 5th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from his late residence, 355 West Fifty-seventh street.

SHANNON.—On Monday, February 13, WILLIAM HENRY, son of James and the late Jane Shannon, aged 22 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 288, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 87 (old No.) Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 13, SADIE M., wife of Mark Shaw, Esq., and daughter of the late Obadiah Wood, Esq., of Saratoga county, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 305 Quincy street, near Marcy avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Nova Scotia papers please copy.

SHEA.—Suddenly, on Monday, February 12, JOHN E. SHEA, aged 23 years.

Friends and relatives and members of the National Association are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 58 Vandam street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STARRITT.—On Monday, February 13, at three A. M., WILLIAM COVERT, the only son of William and the late Helen Amelia Starritt, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, at the residence of his father, 52 Lexington avenue. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SUTTON.—At Rye, on Seventh day, February 11, SILAS SUTTON, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Third day, at twelve o'clock noon, from Friends' meeting house, Purchase. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye station on the arrival of the nine o'clock train New York and New Haven Railroad, from Twenty-seventh street.

TAPPEN.—On Sunday, February 12, Mrs. HANNAH TAPPEN, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, Thomas B. Tappen, No. 348 East 120th street, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Sunday evening, February 12, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, at Dr. Hutton's church, Washington square.

WARD.—On Sunday evening, February 12, SYLVANUS S. WARD, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his son, John S. Ward, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 East Thirty-first street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

ZABRISKIE.—At Bergen Point, on Saturday, February 11, of erysipelas, MICHAEL A. ZABRISKIE, in the 42d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET. Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. E.—Se habla Español bien.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT HYMAN'S, 553 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, Near Wallack's Theatre.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 557 AND 559 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS

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PROPOSALS.

GAS, GAS, GAS.
By an order of the Honorable Common Council of the City of San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico, dated on the 21st of December, 1870, proposals are invited for the supply of Gas for the public use in that city for six years, from the 15th day of April, 1871, until the 15th day of April, 1877, according to specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned; the contract to be awarded by the Common Council to the lowest bidder at their meeting of March 2 next.
S. MICHELENA, 34 South street.
NEW YORK, February 7, 1871.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates or extractions. Teeth built upon stumps (without pain) with oxyplastic. Best references given. Dr. SIGESMOND, 63 East Ninth street, near Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN FOURTEEN years; astonishing application, gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $5; Set, $10. Pamphlet for hollow cheeks. Sets bought and repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 150 Grand street, near Broadway.

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A RARE OCCASION.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Ladies' and Children's Furnishing, Stamping and Embroidery Store, established for many years; doing a good business. Inquire at 464 Sixth avenue.

A.—SAFES FOR SALE.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of second hand Safes for sale cheap. Please call and examine. AMERICAN STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE CO., 300 Broadway.

ANYBODY WANTING A FINE UP TOWN CORNER avenue Grocery, with Stock, Fixtures, two Wagons, a splendid Horse for $4,600, may inquire of JAMES BRO..., 839 Greenwich street.

A MEAT, VEGETABLE AND PROVISION MARKET for sale; excellent location; great business thoroughfare; unquestionably rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

A.—FOR SALE—CIGAR STORES, CORNER LIQUOR Stores, Country Grocery Stores, Meat Markets, Restaurants and Lodging Houses, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Undertaking Business, a Dressmaking, Milliner and Fancy Goods Store. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE COMPLETE RECTIFYING Establishment, consisting of Still, Boiler, Coil, Pumps, Tubs, &c., all in perfect order and entirely new, for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises, 61 and 65 Water street.

A LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, for sale.—Complete, good furniture and location; Owner and small family may be retained as boarders. Address BELL, Herald office.

A DOWN TOWN ALE VAULT, LUNCH AND OYSTER Saloon for sale at a great sacrifice, owner having other business. A rare chance. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY AND TEA STORE for sale.—One of the finest in the city, west side, doing a large cash trade; the owner has other business to attend to; sales $35,000 per year; a good chance for a business man. Address for two days R. R. R., box 142 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MERCHANTS' LIQUOR, CHOP AND Oyster House for sale, on one of the very best corners down town; no better location in New York; in complete running order and doing an elegant business; no Sunday or night trade; rent of the whole building only $2,000. C. J. CLARKE, 292 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FITTED UP SAMPLE ROOM FOR sale—Cheap for cash; must be sold immediately. ... West street.

A BAR, LUNCH AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—On Broadway; centre of business, near Castle Garden, railroad and steamship landing; three years' lease from May; rent $500 a year; price $600 cash. Apply to Mr. W. TYLER, 18 West street.

AN EXCELLENT LIQUOR STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION down town will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 23 Chambers street.

CHANCE FOR A GREAT BARGAIN.—GROCERY Store for sale; long lease. Inquire of D. DECKER, Pacific street, corner Bond, Brooklyn.

CONFECTIONERY STORE ON BROADWAY FOR SALE cheap—Reasonable explanations. Address FRENCH, box 1,424 Post office.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEWARK, N. J., all the principal avenues and thoroughfares in New York and suburbs. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 73 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MILK ROUTE and Dairy, with everything in complete order, consisting of 32 head of Cattle, Horses, Wagons, &c. Apply on the premises, 165th street, Washington Heights, of the owner, MARTIN CLANCY.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FINE CORNER BUILDING near junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue; upper part arranged for hotel; store suitable for any business. R. H. HINE, 557 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE MOULDING AND PLANING MILL situated on the corner of Union and Centre streets, Peekskill, together with all the Machinery, Engine, Boiler, &c., appertaining to the business. For particulars address box 192 Post office, Peekskill, or apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, PART OF FIXTURES, Good Will and two years' Lease of Fancy Goods Store, 22 Parkhurst street, Newark, N. J.; rent cheap; doing a good business; satisfactory reasons for selling.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE doing a large prescription business, with stock and fixtures, for sale cheap. Address Q., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURING Whooping Cough Plasters: the only thing of the kind in the market; sold by all druggists; abundance of reliable testimonials as to their great efficacy. Apply at or address BULON'S Pharmacy, 549 Grand street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE BEST LOCATED Public House uptown; situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth street; Stock, Fixtures and Lease for sale cheap, if applied for immediately. This is a splendid chance for an enterprising man.

FIRST CLASS GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, Broadway, above Twenty-third street; stock and fixtures about $10,000; clean stock, selected in Paris and London; cheap lease. Apply to W. AMBLER, 339 Broadway.

JEWELRY STORE, GOOD TRADE ESTABLISHED, one hour's ride from New York by rail. Call on or address R. S. CONAWAY, Plainfield, N. J.

OLD ESTABLISHED AVENUE DRUG STORE FOR sale.—Inquire at 21 Barclay street.

OLD ESTABLISHED MILLINERY FOR SALE.—Stock and Fixtures of store. Inquire at 428 Fourth avenue.

SAFES.—ONE LARGE, TWO MEDIUM AND TWO small Safes, of Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's and Lillie's make, for sale cheap. CORSA & DEVOE, 75 Maiden lane.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE LARGE, TWO medium and one small size Safe of Herring's, Wilder's, Marvin & Lillie's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A COMPLETE OUTFIT for a Tailor Store, consisting of five counters with nut tops and drawers, iron shutters, pictures, desk, stove, brass rods for showing goods on. Will be sold cheap, at ... West Thirty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

TO MILLINERS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Millinery and Fancy Store, established nine years, in a Western city of 25,000 inhabitants; Stock, Fixtures, Lease from $5,000 to $6,000; the only first class millinery in the city; present owner retiring in consequence of ill health. For particulars apply to JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., Broadway, or to Miss FLYNN, 819 Broadway.

TO AUTOGRAPH COLLECTORS, AMATEURS, &c. For sale—The finest collection of Letters, unpublished Fables, Poems and Parchments in America, bought at the celebrated sale of the late Baron Dupin, Senator of France, comprising in part such treasures as Humboldt, Cardinal Richelieu, Louis XIII., IV., XV., XVI., Louis Napoleon, Count D'Orsay, Victor Hugo, Rachel, Wm. Pitt, Fox, Erskine, Tom Moore, Richard Steele, Eugene Sue, LaFayette, Sir John Franklin, Mazzini, Cardinals Fesch and Wiseman, Scribe, Thiers, Palmerston and the whole of the unpublished fables of Teodore Lorin, Montesquieu, &c., which would be most valuable to editors, collectors, libraries or museums. For all particulars address H. S. L., box 1,977 New York Post office.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN, IF SOLD THIS week, a first class French Pastry and Confectionery Establishment; location very desirable. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue.

62 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY.—AN established Boarding House, the Furniture and Fixtures, for sale cheap: two blocks from two ferries and good business; the owner a lady, and ill, wishes to sell on that account.

$5,000 IN CASH, BALANCE IN GOOD approved notes, will purchase, at a bargain, an old established Business in best location on Broadway, with Lease; cheap rent. Address BUSINESS, box 112 Herald office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND hand steam Engines and Boilers, steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys and Machinist's Tools. FINNEY & HOFFMAN, 157 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, 30 AND 50 HORSE power. Also one Engine, 25 horse power. Apply at 20 White street.

FOR SALE—LATHES, PLANERS, STEAM ENGINES, Pumps and Boilers, new and second hand, to suit purchasers. Address or call on F. T. CARPENTER, 200 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—THREE ENGINES, 6, 15 AND 25 horse, at 530 West street. Must be sold.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE FLUE BOILER, 33 FEET long, 54 inches diameter, five flues (two of 14 and three of 11 inches); has large steam dome, ten heavy cast lugs, heavy cast iron furnace fronts, is built of best C. H. No. 1 iron, in first class condition and tested with 150 lbs. pressure; also an iron Smokestack, 90 feet long, 30 inches diameter, with heavy cast iron base plate. Apply at STEINWAY & SONS' factory, corner Fifty-third street and Fourth avenue.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Four to sixty-horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt and 93, 95 and 97 Liberty street.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED AND GILDED satin brocatel pompadour Parlor Suit for sale, for $250; one medallion back Parlor Suit, satin brocatel, $150; walnut reps Suit, $50; brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte. Also Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture cheap for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING housekeeping.—Magnificent Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel, cost $650, for $250; do., $50; Etageres, marquetrie Cabinets, Paintings, Carpets, Pianoforte, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture, Mattresses, Chinaware, half original cost. Property of family leaving city. 57 West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—COMPLETE FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residence for sale; in use since May last; will take half original cost; in lots to suit purchasers; Pianoforte cost $500, for $250; Carpets, 10 cents per yard. 122 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 239 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S NEW PATENT SOFA Beds; a handsome Tete Sofa, containing separate spring and Hair Mattresses; simplest and best yet invented; a general assortment Furniture, selling below cost; great bargains. W. S. HUMPHREYS, 634 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEGANT designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. STEWART & CO., 695 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones, reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., 217 TO 223 WEST FIFTY-FIRST street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; the original designs, cheapest in the city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE TENNESSEE.

Herald Special Report from Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

The Captain of the Bark W. E. Anderson Interviewed by a Herald Reporter.

Official Opinion of the Secretary of the Navy.

HAVANA, Feb. 13, 1871.

We have no tidings whatever of the United States steamer Tennessee at this place, and your correspondent at Santiago de Cuba has heard nothing of her whereabouts.

The Captain of the W. E. Anderson Interviewed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

A reporter of the HERALD called on Captain Drummond, of the bark W. E. Anderson, this afternoon, and learned the following additional facts in regard to Drummond's reported sighting the Tennessee on the 19th of January. Captain Drummond says:—

"I first saw this vessel about eleven o'clock on the night of January 18. It was the 19th by nautical time; the 18th by land time. First saw her masthead lights. Do not know that she was a bark-rigged vessel. Her mizzentops were furled, and I could not determine. The vessel was acting very strangely, and it was all we could do to keep out of her way. She was steering directly south. She crossed our bows within 500 feet of us. This was about one hundred miles from Cape Hatteras; a perfect gale blowing. The Anderson shipped a great deal of water all that night and labored very heavily. I feel confident that it was the Tennessee we saw. If she got through the storm all right she would certainly have put in at Jamaica in four days and reported from that place."

The following is an exact copy of the Anderson logbook at eleven o'clock, the time the Tennessee was noticed:—

Fresh gales, attended with squalls; lightning in north-northeast, a heavy sea making. Reefed the topsails and furled them. Passed a steamer man-of-war steaming to the south, nationality unknown, at twelve o'clock.

The Anderson's logbook reported raining and a very heavy northeast sea rolling. Both Captain Drummond and his first mate are positive that it was the Tennessee they saw, as she would have been just at that place on the 18th of January, land time. Captain Drummond would have reported it before, but did not know the Tennessee had not been heard from.

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy—His Reasons for Believing the Tennessee Perfectly Seaworthy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Representative Sargent:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your note in regard to the Tennessee, and to quiet, as far as may be, the apprehension which has been excited as to her safety, I beg to say that the Tennessee sailed from New York harbor at about four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th day of January, on a voyage which had for its ultimate destination the City of St. Domingo; that at the time of her departure the Commission, to which that matter was left, had not decided whether they would proceed directly to St. Domingo City or first visit Samana Bay or some other port on the northern coast of the Dominican republic; that if she proceeded directly to St. Domingo City that the voyage would, at her ordinary rate of speed, under steam, consume from eight to ten days, which period would of course be increased if she stopped at any other port by the time spent there; that no advices have been received from St. Domingo City or any other port to which the Tennessee would be likely to go since the time of her departure from New York; that there are at this season of the year no lines of ordinary and regular communication from St. Domingo City or other port in St. Domingo to any place from which we could since the time the Tennessee was due at her destination have received telegraphic or other advices of her arrival or non-arrival; that no extraordinary means of communication were provided, and none are likely to have been employed, except in case of disaster; that since she crossed the Gulf Stream, probably about the latitude of thirty-six degrees north, she would be out of the track of vessels bound for our ports, and that if her voyage is successful we cannot expect advices from her, except accidentally, until the return of the Tybee, which makes the only regular line of communication, and which will be due in New York in about ten days.

The Tennessee, a new ship of nearly three thousand tons burden, carefully and strongly built, is larger than any ship of our squadron cruising in the West Indies, and is as stanch and seaworthy as any ship of our navy. She was launched since the close of the war, and was found perfectly seaworthy in a long and boisterous trip. During the past year she has been put in complete order. Her engine and steam machinery are of the Ericsson pattern, and were in good condition and pronounced satisfactory by the officers in charge. She has also full sail power, and would be perfectly able to take care of herself and make her voyage should any accident happen to her machinery, though in this event it would, of course, consume more time. She is commanded by a careful and experienced officer, had a full complement of offices and men, and is completely provisioned and equipped. She carries ten boats, among which is a large steam launch.

We have heard of no bad weather in the latitude where she would be likely to be, and her route did not take her at any such distance from the ports of our own coast and the West Indies, that in case of serious accident the survivors of any but a most extraordinary disaster would not most likely have been heard from.

The steamer Tybee left New York on the 1st of February, sailing in the track of the Tennessee, and at her usual rate would have arrived at St. Domingo on the 8th, and in case of any disaster to the Tennessee on her way, or of her non-arrival at some port of the Dominican republic by that date, the news would most likely have been carried by one of our own cruisers or by the extraordinary means which would in that case only have been employed, to Jamaica, whence we might by this time have heard by telegraph; that it seems to me that there is no greater cause for anxiety concerning the Tennessee than for any other ship of our navy on the ocean; that the absence of advices is by no means evidence of disaster, but will be henceforth and till we finally hear by the regular means each day stronger assurance of a safe and successful voyage, and that the suggestions of her loss, made without information and maintained without cause, are as weak as they are cruel. Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. AARON A. SARGENT, House of Representatives.

NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Disagreement Between the Acting Governor and the Legislature—Another Impeachment in Prospect.

RALEIGH, Feb. 13, 1871.

A conflict has arisen between the Acting Governor (Caldwell) and the Legislature over the act just passed calling a convention to amend and revise the constitution in the matters of taxation, expense of the government and the adjustment of the public debt. The act, which did not pass by the requisite constitutional two-thirds majority, makes it the duty of the Executive to issue his proclamation directing the holding of elections for delegates. This Governor Caldwell refuses to do, giving his reasons in a lengthy message. He says:—

Article 13, section 1, of the constitution declares that no convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house. The act under consideration is unquestionably an act calling a convention. It provides the means, fixes the time and places of voting. If this be not calling a convention then it is difficult to tell what would be. I am aware, however, that it is pretended that the Legislature does not call the convention, but only authorizes the people to call one. For the sake of argument, suppose this to be so, it only makes the case worse, for, in my opinion there is no event in which the people can call a convention except as a revolutionary measure. Ours is a constitutional government, and the people are as much bound by the constitution as the Legislature is, or as any officer is. The constitution is the supreme law, and it forbids even the people to change or amend it, except in pursuance of its own provisions. Any other mode of amending it is extra constitutional, revolutionary and endangers the peace of the State. Again, by the constitution all legislative power is vested in the General Assembly. Convening a convention is a legislative act, and can only be done by the General Assembly. Calling in the aid of a popular vote does not alter the case, for the people have no power of legislation, and it is, after all, only an act of the General Assembly without the vote required by the constitution.

In conclusion, he repeats that the oath which he has taken in support of the constitution forbids him to participate in executing the act, which he believes to be in violation of that instrument. The Governor is sustained by an informal opinion, obtained in an informal manner, from the radical justices of the Supreme Court.

When the Governor's Message was received in the House there was quite a scene, and the matter was referred for an opinion to the Attorney General, who is known to be in favor of the mode prescribed in the act for calling a convention. If that official endorses the act and the Governor still refuses to execute it, then there will be, in all probability, another impeachment case before Holden's trial is concluded. The Governor, under the constitution, has no veto power.

SUBSIDIZED CORPORATIONS.

Pacific Railroad Ring in Trouble—A Man of Straw Set Up and Knocked Down—An Alleged Wall Street Broker Said to be Bribing Correspondents in the Interest of Economy and Reform by Good Dinners—Facts of the Case—Not Able to Pay—Central Pacific Railroad—Its Resources—The Union Pacific Railroad—Four Other National Beneficiaries—Unparalleled Impudence—The Law of Pacific Railroad Subsidies Gives Full Protection to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1871.

THE RING MANAGERS IN TROUBLE.

The ring that is endeavoring to foist the whole or a part of the interest burden of the Pacific Railroad subsidy bonds upon the overburdened taxpayers of this country are getting seriously alarmed.

The leading articles in the HERALD of Tuesday, the 7th, and Thursday, the 9th inst., on "Grant and the Treasury—The Financial Policy Demanded by the Country," and "The Railway and Telegraph Despotisms," have created a profound impression here, particularly upon our lawmakers. We may not see the results this session, but they are certain as fate.

The rings are driven to their last resort—their stereotyped charge of corruption against every independent journalist who dares to stand up for the people against all corrupt combinations for plundering the nation's Treasury.

A correspondent of this city, who serves a journal that is run in the interest of the Pacific Railroad ring, sees fit to set up

A MAN OF STRAW

and knock him down again after this fashion. I quote his despatch:—

One of the partners of a Wall street firm, largely engaged in nearing the Pacific Railroad securities, is keeping open house in the most liberal style. Sentiment against the roads is manufactured and sent to New York. On pretence of standing up for the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury assumed facts are invented, and by means of champagne, oysters and contingent "short" interest in the stock and bonds of the roads certain correspondents have been roped into the combination, and their papers are used to further the ends of the conspiracy. Monday there was alarm. The "short" interest is very large and the thing has not worked according to expectation. If the action of Congress should be unfavorable to the speculative combination against the companies there may possibly be an unpleasant explosion.

It is true that there are a large number of wealthy and hospitable gentlemen in this city who give most excellent dinners. Mr. Secretary Fish stands perhaps first on the list. Mr. H. D. Cooke, of the firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., has given several excellent dinners to the press, and many more to his friends engaged in other walks of life. In fact, good dinners here are rather in the regular order; but that any journalist is in any way influenced by them I deny. The idea is preposterous. It could be entertained only by an oyster house Bohemian. Certainly no one but a member of that fraternity would think of being influenced by a dinner that could be obtained any day at a first class restaurant for ten dollars.

THE FACT IS, SIR,

the ring correspondent makes the above quoted statement for the purpose of covering up the real facts. What are they? Washington correspondents who, having the interest of the whole people constantly in view, give all the facts as they find them, suppressing nothing in the interest of corrupt combinations, are not the sort of men whose favor is sought by the ring manager and lobbyist.

The forty million taxpayers of the United States—we are all taxed from the cradle to the grave—have no lobby here. I have heard of no instance where a correspondent has been offered money to write in their interest, except the amount paid by the journal that employed him.

ON THE OTHER HAND

I have known repeated instances where lobbyists have offered correspondents money to induce them to write for or otherwise help lobby jobs.

The real contest is between forty million taxpayers on one hand and a well organized lobby of about eighty ring managers, intent only on keeping up a high rate of taxation and the carrying out of their various plans for taking money from the nation's Treasury, on the other.

In a body of about eighty men may be found the managers, the real heads of every job for taking money from the Treasury without rendering an equivalent in return.

As between the taxpayers and jobbers it is but too plain to be seen which side exercises a corrupting influence upon the press.

The pretence that the Wall street bear interest is bribing the press in the interest of the taxpayers and of economy and reform is the merest subterfuge of a baffled lobby.

NOT ABLE TO PAY.

The principal or one of the principal reasons given by the Pacific Railroad corporations why they should not pay the interest on their subsidy bonds semi-annually, as it accrues, is that they are not able.

Now, as these lordly managers do not deign to give us a reliable exhibit of their resources, I will endeavor to supply the omission.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

In a San Francisco letter to the HERALD, published August 18, 1868, I find a statement of some of the State and county favors heaped upon the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The State of California guaranteed the interest, seven per cent, on $12,000,000 for twenty years. Placer and Sacramento counties subscriptions amounted to $550,000 and San Francisco to $400,000. To this must be added the United States subsidies, $25,181,000 in bonds; the right of prior lien, a guarantee, in fact, for $25,181,000 first mortgage bonds and a free gift of not less than $81,000,000 worth of land. And yet it is seriously pretended here that this magnificently endowed corporation cannot pay its running expenses and the interest on its bonds. I shall be obliged to call on our friends, Messrs. *Fisk & Hatch*, bankers and financial agents for the company, for a little information on that point. Under date of January 2, 1871, they make the following interesting exhibit:—

The subjoined table will show the gross earnings and operating expenses of the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad (Salt Lake to San Francisco) and the number of miles operated in each year, from the commencement to the present time:—

	Miles Operated.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
1865......	31 to 56	$401,941 92	$121,669 53
1866......	56 to 94	864,917 57	270,710 61
1867......	94 to 137	1,470,653 50	250,913 53
1868......	137 to 468	2,300,767 17	845,091 54
1869......	468 to 742	5,670,822 25	2,993,512 19
1870......	742 to 920	7,990,710 88	4,040,564 93
Total......		$18,529,515 32	$8,550,548 15

The following will show the aggregate net earnings, interest liabilities and surplus earnings for the same period:—

Net earnings	$10,079,255
Interest on outstanding bonded debt	4,124,221
Surplus of net earnings over interest	5,955,042

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the Central Pacific Railroad has earned in six years more than $10,000,000 net over operating expenses, and nearly $6,000,000 over operating expenses and interest on its bonds, while during four years and a half of that time the road was under construction, without through business, and for the first three years with less than 100 miles in operation.

Of the earnings for 1870 at least sixty-five per cent was from local business.

I most respectfully submit that if the Central Pacific Company cannot pay the interest on its outstanding bonds semi-annually, as it becomes due, it had better do as others have under like circumstances—sell out to some company that can.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The resources of the Union Pacific Company are best stated in a leading article in the HERALD of April 5, 1869, as follows:—

To understand the case it is necessary to examine into the financial formation of that gigantic concern called the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It was created by Congress in 1862, and in an additional act of 1864 the stupidity of our Congressional lawyers virtually placed in the hands of the company the power to destroy all government interest in the road by allowing an issue of first mortgage bonds to take precedence of the amount per mile given by the original act. The company, therefore, in 1864 found itself in possession of means far more than adequate to the required purpose of building the road. The resources, exclusive of capital stock, were, by the company's own estimate, as follows:—

United States bonds on 517 miles, at $16,000 per mile	$8,272,000
United States bonds on 150 miles, at $48,000 per mile	7,200,000
United States bonds on 423 miles, at $32,000 per mile	13,536,000
Total	$29,008,000
Issue of first mortgage bonds of equal amount	29,008,000
Land grant of 12,800 acres per mile, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$79,136,000

But there 14,082,000 acres of land are and were worth more than $1 50 per acre, as above estimated; for Congress itself passed an act refusing to sell its own reserved alternate sections for less than $2 50 per acre. This price would swell the above amount to $93,654,000, giving $85,233 per mile for the 1,100 miles—a little more than twice the cost per mile of the railroads of Massachusetts and Ohio, a cost which the Pacific Railroad should not exceed, especially as its maximum gradient is ninety feet to the mile. From the manner in which the road has been built it is probable that, even with the excessive cost of transportation, the expenditures have not exceeded the average cost of roads in the States above named. With $85,233 per mile with which to build the road, and the stock already a clear gain, it became a problem with the directors—or stockholders, as you please—to devise some method of pocketing whatever surplus of the above amount there might be after deducting the cost of the road. Even with profligate management, and estimating the cost of the road at $55,233, this surplus could not be less than $30,000 per mile, or about $33,000,000—certainly a most tempting bait for the keen brains that managed it to evade the law and grasp the vast plum.

After showing, at length, how the company managers continued to bag this immense surplus, the article closes with this prophetic sentence:—

Unless the government looks to the interests of the people of the United States in our great Pacific Railroad we may expect to see it pass, as a clear profit, into the hands of those by whom, under the guise of law, it has been so cleverly manipulated.

THE OTHER FOUR BENEFICIARIES,

the Kansas Pacific, Central Branch, Western Pacific and Sioux City roads are all of a piece—only smaller. All say they cannot and will not pay the interest semi-annually as it accrues on the bonds issued by the United States to aid the construction of their roads; and, furthermore, they allege that they are not under any legal obligation to pay, except one-half the amount of their government transportation bills, be the same more or less.

THE UNPARALLELED IMPUDENCE

of these railway lobbyists is truly sublime. They do not seem to think that the United States has any rights that jobbers are bound to respect. In this matter they are certainly mistaken, as they will surely learn within the next few weeks or months. The national government has under the law, as it now stands, a right to

SEIZE AND ASSUME CONTROL OF THE ROADS.

It has a right to reduce their inflated nominal capital to the real amount invested, and reduce the rates of freight and passenger transportation in proportion.

The law is on the side of the people, and now that the monopolists have invited scrutiny it is found that they have not near as much power as was thought. I wish particularly to call the reader's attention to the following section of the Pacific Railway law, which has been until now overlooked:—

SEC. 5. * * * And to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said company, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States, the issue of said bonds and delivery to the company shall, *ipso facto*, constitute a first (afterwards changed to second) mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description, and in consideration of which said bonds may be issued; and on the refusal or failure of said company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, functions, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the lands granted to the said company by the United States which at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of said company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use and benefit of the United States.

It will be seen that the entire roads may be forfeited to the government on the failure of the companies to "redeem" the bonds or any part of them when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury. The word "redeem," in this connection, does not mean to pay after maturity, but to "purchase" or ransom or cancel the debt before it is due. Under this provision, if the Secretary of the Treasury finds the company has the means, he may require its managers to buy in and redeem now the bonds in controversy. He may require them to return the squandered and fraudulent profits of the Credit Mobilier and apply them to the redemption of the bonds.

The national government holds in its possession nearly all of the

HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PUBLIC LAND

given the companies to aid the construction of the roads. It must be borne in mind that the lands were given to aid the construction of the roads, and not for the purpose of being parcelled out, clear profit, among members of inside rings after the roads were built.

The proceeds of the sales of the lands should be devoted, as fast as received, to the payment of the government subsidy bonds, thereby reducing the interest burden of the companies and consequently the cost of transportation.

The government has full powers to act. Let equal and exact justice be done.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Home," one of the late Mr. Robertson's most charmingly worked out comedies, was presented to a very crowded house last evening, and was received with every token of approval. The story of the play was told in these columns at the time of its first production in this theatre, and need not here be repeated. Much of the pleasured experience in witnessing a performance of any of Mr. Robertson's pieces at Wallack's is derived from the extreme care bestowed upon the getting up, the rehearsing and the acting, and in no instance is this more manifest than in "Home." Mr. Wallack, in the character of Colonel John White, offers a finished picture of the travelled man of the world, placed in a perplexing dilemma in order to save those whom he loves from the machinations of scheming adventurers; and there is a quiet, undemonstrative enjoyment of the situation in his rendition, which is irresistible for an audience. In those scenes where he makes pretended love to Mrs. Pinchbeck, as well as in those in which he professes real affection for Dora, he is especially happy, marking with great delicacy the difference between the moods. His meeting with the father is another commendable bit of artistic acting. In short, his entire impersonation is the perfection of comedy acting. Miss Madeline Henriques, as the intriguing Mrs. Pinchbeck, looked and played the part admirably. Similar praise must be accorded to Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Ringgold and Miss Helen Tracy, who, as Mr. Dorrison, Lucy, Bertie Thompson and Dora, successfully sustained their respective *rôles*. Mr. Stoddart's Mountrafe was a well drawn, although a somewhat exaggerated picture, of an impecunious, filibustering *chevalier d'industrie*. The stage setting was faultless.

George Colman's comedietta of "Blue Devils" concluded the evening, affording to Mr. Stoddart an opportunity of portraying the character of Mr. James Megrim, a hypochondriac Englishman, baffled in his attempts to commit suicide. Mr. Stoddart played the part carefully and gave great satisfaction, as did also Mr. Williamson in the character of James.

To-night "Ours" will be presented for the last time, and on Monday next Dance's comedietta, "A Morning Call," will be played for the first time in this theatre, followed by the well known and popular farce-comedy of "Woodcock's Little Game."

BOWERY—"POMP."—Manager Freligh is death on sensation. Not content with hanging a man, misplacing a railroad switch, having a man and woman suspended from a profile trestlework, he has plunged into horrors more dire; and in the new piece of "Pomp" he indulges in a real Mississippi steamboat explosion, a frightful railroad affair, a duel across a table and other heartrending things too horrible to mention. The following lines in the bill will give, perhaps, a faint idea of the terrors of this remarkable play:—"Bombshell thrown into the camp; the white nigger's cash; the threat; the warning: dog eat dog; it works, it works; the fiery circle; seize him, Pomp, hold him, boy; terrific explosion; destruction of the steamer by fire; the rock melts; the train is heard approaching; the loosened boulder; awful death; the bolted door; terror of the stricken lion; the penitent son and forgiving father." What can we say after this? Only that Mr. William Crane is the king of stage carpenters, that N. B. Clarke's management of the stage is incomparable and that Billy Freligh will be put to his wits' end to keep up such sensations. If blowing up a steamboat and tumbling down a boulder on an inoffensive train of cars is not the climax of sensation then where are we drifting to? The fourteenth amendment is glorified and canonized in "Pomp" to an extent that would bring Sumner and Wendell Phillips on their knees. In the language of the poet, "it is immense!" Go and see it.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.—Miss Glyn, the celebrated English *tragédienne*, read last evening the tragedy of "Macbeth" before a select though not very numerous audience, at this *bijou* theatre. The lady's high abilities as a Shakspearian reader have received their meed of praise in these columns, and her rendering of the different characters of this sublime tragedy last evening was up to her usual standard of excellence. Her full, round voice is, however, better suited to a much larger hall or theatre. Miss Glyn's best delineation was that of Lady Macbeth. Her well modulated voice was alternately expressive of tenderness, anger and remorse, as the situation demanded. She failed, however, to infuse as much energy and power into her impersonation of the male characters. The audience expressed, by frequent applause, their appreciation of the performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—A new bill drew a crowded house to this popular theatre last evening. The performance began with a diminutive melodrama, entitled "Norah Creina." This was received with applause, and was tolerably well played. It was followed by a new edition of the burlesque of "Lucrezia Borgia," written up to the present time and plentifully besprinkled with some very good local jokes, puns and songs. The best part was "Gennaro," taken by Miss Alice Harrison, whose exuberant fun, admirable acting and careful dancing made her the life of the piece and earned her frequent bursts of evidently genuine praise. Lucrezia was played by Mr. Mestayer, who introduced, by a process which must be seen to be appreciated, a hornpipe into his part, and by that means brought down the house. The rest of the cast was well sustained, and the most was made of a piece which is only brilliant by occasional flashes. More care than usual seemed to have been taken with the mounting of the piece, and the songs which were here and there given, including, among others, a new one of "The Little Church Around the Corner," were rendered very well indeed by a good chorus. The present bill will, no doubt, run through the week with very good success.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—To a crowded house the burlesque tragedy of Mr. John Brougham's "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice" was presented last night at this theatre, with Mr. Brougham as Shylock. The burlesque was complete; there was sufficient difference in the text and in the presentation for it not to jar upon the remembrance of the drama of the "Immortal Will," and yet enough of the play left to make the burlesque supremely ridiculous by way of contrast. Mr. Brougham was well supported by the stock company of the theatre. The cast used interspersing of operatic airs, popular melodies, breakdown dances, jokes on current events and innuendoes on the peculiar habits of popular personages bring forth a healthy laugh at frequent intervals during the performance. The house was in admirable humor last night, and was very prompt with the laugh whenever the joke came in. Mr. Brougham grows more and more in favor with the Brooklyn audiences, and his engagement at the "Park" may, as the playbills say, be considered "a brilliant achievement." Buckstone's comedy of "Married Life" followed the burlesque. These pieces will be continued during the week, and they offer an evening of thorough enjoyment, with very little demand upon a continuity of mental attention.

Thomas Bonnallon, thirty-six years of age and born in Ireland, died yesterday in Centre Street Hospital of pneumonia. On the 5th inst. deceased either fell or jumped overboard from a ferryboat at pier 20 East river, but being rescued was taken to the hospital. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest in the case to-day. Deceased lived at No. 45 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

THE WESTCHESTER WILL CASE.

Another Page in the History of the Bussing Family.

Continuation of Testimony Before Surrogate Coffin—Proofs of Violent and Profane Language on the Part of the Legatee Towards His Mother—A Witness Involuntarily Goes Back on His Friends—The Case Again Adjourned.

A further hearing of testimony in the matter of the contested will of John Bussing, deceased, formerly a resident of Williamsbridge, Westchester county, came off yesterday before Surrogate Coffin at White Plains. A portion of the proceedings excited considerable interest, owing to the fact that a witness, who had been called to testify in behalf of the legatee, John Bussing, Jr., involuntarily acknowledged that he (the son) had used violent and profane language to his mother on several occasions in the hearing of his father, and that he was frequently in the habit of using such language when his whims happened to be thwarted in the slightest degree.

Charles L. Mead, having been called by counsel for the legatee, testified as follows:—I was connected with Messrs. Scribner, Hull & Disbrow in the purchase of some land from Mr. John Bussing, deceased, in 1853; I had an idea that there were about eighty acres of land; in the signing of the contract I had an interview with Mr. Bussing; I then regarded him as competent to transact business; he managed the business and made the bargain with me about the land himself; we were to pay $1,000 per acre for it; I did not pay any money to Mr. Bussing myself; I paid my share to Mr. Scribner; Mr. Bussing

REQUIRED PAYMENT FOR LAND UNDER WATER

to the middle of the stream.

Benjamin Archer, in behalf of the executor, testified:—I formerly resided at South Yonkers, about one mile and a half from the homestead of John Bussing, the testator; I knew him well in his lifetime; Mr. Cromwell, a brother-in-law of mine, leased from Mr. Bussing the property now known as Valentine's Hotel, at Williamsbridge, in 1848; I was present when the negotiation between them was effected; it was after Mr. Bussing had taken to his bed; Mr. Bussing made the bargain himself and Mr. Heustis drew up the papers; Mr. Bussing leased the house, with reservations in regard to the ice house, slaughter house and right of way; there was some omission in the papers when drawn, and Mr. Bussing would have

THE OMITTED CLAUSE INTERLINED;

Mr. Bussing wanted me to become security for the payment of the rent; I offered to pay one quarter's rent in advance, to give my brother-in-law a start, which Mr. Bussing finally accepted; the latter complained much about a pain in his back and leg; I did not discover any change in the state of Mr. Bussing's mind after he took to his bed; I considered that he was

CAPABLE OF ATTENDING TO BUSINESS

or of making a will; I used to see John Bussing, Jr., at work on the farm; he always appeared to be a wonderful worker.

John Berrian, called by ex-Judge Robertson, deposed—I live at Williamsbridge and knew the testator in his lifetime; I lived with him during his latter days; I have lived in the family for seventeen years; I saw the testator nearly every day, and sometimes two or three times in the course of a day; I also saw his son John;

JOHN'S TREATMENT OF HIS FATHER

was kind; I never heard him use harsh or profane language to his father; John took charge of the farm and was very attentive to it; I had frequent conversations with the testator, and on Sundays more than on any other day, because I was attending to my work during week days, and on Sundays I was at leisure; our conversation was principally about the progress of work on the farm and about the cattle; I thought he was competent to do business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Pelt—I live with John Bussing, son of the testator, now; he has talked with me about this case; I heard him say that persons had testified to the fact that he had used violent and profane language to his mother; John was generally in the house on Sundays; he had the management of the place; I was with him a great deal; I boarded in the family and took my meals with them; the door of the room occupied by the testator was open as a general thing; I never saw the testator go out to the barn or garden; I have seen him going about the house and on the stoop, but never beyond that; I have seen

MONEY IN HIS HANDS;

Mrs. Bussing handed it to him; the old lady would say, here is so much money, it is all right; he would not count it; I have heard John use rather

HARSH LANGUAGE TO HIS MOTHER;

rather harsh and profane words; he would say to her, "Go to h—l," when he felt angry; in talking of money matters they would vex him; I cannot remember that he called his mother a black-hearted b—h, but I have heard him use harsh and profane words; his mother would tell him not to talk in that way, as she did not like to hear him do so; Mrs. Tier or Mrs. Ryer's folks were there nearly all the time; I have seen John use his fists, but cannot say how often—a few times; I knew Field, who worked on the farm; I have known John to swear and use pretty hard words when he was not pleased, and have heard his mother tell him not to speak so angrily to her.

To ex-Judge Robertson—Mrs. Ryer and her brother John were the principal parties engaged in the quarrels; he had also heard harsh words used by John to the daughters of Mrs. Ryer.

John Bussing, ex-Sheriff of the county, having been called by ex-Judge Robertson, testified—I knew the testator very well, both before and after he took to his bed; I recollect being at his house in 1856, to collect a school tax; I went into the room and had some talk with him; I have no doubt of his having been in a condition to make a will or attend to business; I could not see that there was any change in the condition of his mind from what it was before he took to his bed; I know John Bussing, Jr., and have seen him frequently at the house; I have not heard him swear, strike his mother or make a hole in the wall; I should have been much surprised if I had; John was a very hard worker; I should think the old gentleman ought to have gone about, and that he did not was very strange; he and my father were own cousins.

The proceedings were here adjourned until next Friday.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER.

The Mayor and Ex-Mayors of Jersey, Hudson and Bergen in Opposition—Mayor O'Neill Will Resign If the Charter is Passed.

The ex-Mayors of Jersey, Hudson and Bergen cities had a conference last evening at the City Hall, Jersey City, on the subject of the proposed city charter. A resolution was adopted at the mass meeting on Friday night appointing Mayor O'Neill and the ex-Mayors of the cities now consolidated a committee to proceed to Trenton this morning and oppose the passage of the charter. It was in accordance with this resolution that the meeting was held last evening. It is a remarkable fact that all the ex-Mayors, of whatever party, are united in their opposition to the charter, except, perhaps, Mr. Gopsill, who is named in the bill as one of the Board of Public Works. The entire measure they regard as

AN OUTGROWTH OF CORRUPTION,

while one gentleman proposed that instead of calling it the Jersey City charter, the name "Bumsted Charter" be substituted. He stated that his object was to place the measure in its true light before the members of the Legislature from every part of the State.

Ex-Mayor Sawyer pronounced the proposed measure "infamous," and stated its operation would entail poverty on a large class of taxpayers. If the names of men notoriously corrupt were stricken off the commissions he would be disposed to accept a compromise, but even to men of known honesty the new charter offers many temptations.

Mayor O'Neill was most decided in his opposition. The bill strips him of

THE VETO POWER,

except in one insignificant instance, and leaves him nothing but a mere figurehead. It deprives the Board of Aldermen of the power which interests the taxpayers especially, namely, the apportionment and control of the tax levy. In short, it leaves nothing to the people but the paying of assessments and taxes, without stint, at the bidding of dishonest men. Under these circumstances he will resign if the bill should pass.

Of the four republican members from Jersey City in the Legislature Mr. Fielder has taken his stand with the people, while Messrs. Anness, Hornblower and Warren laid down their ultimatum to the Republican Committee that Bumsted should be retained on the Board of Works,

WHETHER THE PEOPLE LIKED IT OR NOT.

Here lies the source of all the trouble.

The Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting on Saturday night and repudiated the proposed charter in the name of the republican party of Jersey City and Hudson county at large. It was resolved to send a committee to Trenton to procure the defeat of the bill.

ILLINOIS INTELLIGENCE.

Insurance Companies Withdraw from the Board of Underwriters—Dashed to Pieces in a Coal Shaft.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1871.

The agents of the Lorillard, Atlantic and Mercantile Fire Insurance Companies of New York, the Springfield Fire Insurance Company of Massachusetts and the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland have withdrawn from the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

A fire at Princeton, Ill., on Saturday night, burned the *Republican* newspaper office and the stores of Messrs. Sherman & Clarke, R. B. Foster, Harris & Cottle, and others. Total loss, $20,000; covered by insurance.

At the Illinois Valley Coal Mines Company shaft, three miles from Lasalle, on Friday last, a miner named Knowles stepped into the cage to descend to his work. The engineer, instead of lowering the cage, raised it, and Knowles, apprehending danger from contact with the pulley, jumped for the landing from which he had started, but instead of alighting on it he struck his head against a post and was dashed backwards into the shaft and fell a distance of 530 feet. The bones of one of his legs were forced up into his body. Of course he was killed.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Monday, Feb. 13—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	State of the Weather.	Force of the Wind.
Augusta, Ga....	29.75	48	E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Baltimore......	30.20	33	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston..........	30.28	18	N.	Very gentle	Fair.
Buffalo..........	30.11	18	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston.....	29.91	51	E.	Very gentle	Light rain.
Cheyenne.......	29.33	29	E.	—	Clear.
Chicago.........	30.08	27	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati.....	30.10	27	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cleveland......	30.14	20	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah.	28.96	40	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit.........	30.10	18	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Duluth..........	29.91	7	—	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis...	30.10	24	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.04	75	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville......	29.96	38	N. W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain.
Lake City, Fla.	29.62	61	S. W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain.
Milwaukee.....	30.08	16	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala....	30.04	45	N. W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville......	30.12	35	N.	Very gentle	Snow.
N. Orleans, La	30.10	47	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New York......	30.25	26	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb....	29.94	19	—	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego.........	30.20	18	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia...	30.18	30	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa..	30.17	29	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me...	30.30	14	—	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.25	14	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco.	30.18	51	W.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Savannah.......	29.83	62	S.	Gentle.	Light rain.
St. Louis, Mo..	30.13	35	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
St. Paul.........	29.95	7	—	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio...	30.24	20	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington....	30.18	27	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
WilmingtonNC	29.96	49	E.	Gentle.	Heavy rain.
Norfolk.........	30.12	32	N. E.	Brisk.	Heavy rain.
New London...	30.28	17	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	23.55	4	—	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Mount Washington Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

Observations taken at seven o'clock P. M.—Barometer, 23.55; thermometer, 3; relative humidity, .73; wind, north; velocity of wind, seventeen miles per hour.

There has been a perfect sea of clouds below us all day, the very peaks of Madison, Adams and Lafayette being the only points visible. The sun was shinning brightly and a very light wind prevailed at the summit. The thermometer indicated 5 at two P. M. while it went up to 25 when exposed to the sun the same hour. There are some snow drifts now on the summit nearly five feet deep. The average fall of snow during yesterday and to-day is about twelve inches.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	6 56	Moon rises..morn	2 46
Sun sets........	5 34	High water...eve	4 03

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Ismailia..........	Feb 15	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Nevada...........	Feb 15	Liverpool......	29 Broadway.
Hermann.........	Feb 18	Bremen.........	58 Broad street.
Anglia............	Feb 18	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n.	Feb 18	Liverpool......	15 Broadway.
Italy...............	Feb 18	Liverpool......	69 Broadway.
City of Limer'k.	Feb 21	Liverpool......	15 Broadway.
Acadia............	Feb 22	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Colorado.........	Feb 22	Liverpool......	29 Broadway.
Australia........	Feb 25	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Pereire...........	Feb 25	Havre...........	58 Broadway.
Wisconsin.......	Mar 1	Liverpool......	29 Broadway.
Trojan............	Mar 1	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Columbia........	Mar 4	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming........	Mar 8	Liverpool......	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Riga (Br), Clark, Bordeaux—Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Tyro (Br), Baker, Liverpool—Boyd & Hincken.

Ship E W Stetson, Moore, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Meteor (Nor), Bronlund, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Veteran, Cathcart, Callao and Tombez—Jas Bishop & Co.

Brig Clara & Agnes (Br), Ganlon, Humacoa—Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, Havana—F Talbot & Co.

Brig Raven, Spencer, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Brig Florence, Fye, Cienfuegos via Portland, Me—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, St Jago de Cuba—Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Manlius (Br), Todd, St Jago—Wardell & Co.

Brig Mary (Br), Bernier, Port au Prince—Bowring & Archibald.

Schr F Grant (Br), Bradshaw, Halifax, NS—D R DeWolf & Co.

Schr Laconia, Whitton, Newport—R P Brown & Co.

Schr Nancy W Smith, Tooker, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New Orleans Feb 8, SW Pass 4th and Havana 8th, 6 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. 12th inst, lat 31, lon 79 40, spoke bark Sabina (Br), bound north.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, New Orleans Feb 1, with cotton, to master. The H is bound to Portland, but being short of coal put into this port for a supply.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb 10, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Armenia, Harding, Boston 8 days, in ballast, to Hodges & Finotti.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Cardenas 11 days, with sugar to Brown Bros & Co—vessel to J H Winchester. Was 6 days north of Hatteras, with strong head winds.

Schr Alethea, Darby, Moriches, LI, with part of cargo of bark Rosina, ashore at that place and since got off.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.

Schr Mary G Dennis, McDonald, Fortune Bay, NF, 14 days, for New York, with herrings, to John H Lynch & Co.

Schr Mary Jane Mead, Charles, Taunton for New York.

Schr Mary H Briggs, Fairhaven for New York.

Schr D Kelly, Hammond, New Haven for New York.

In Long Island Sound, detained by ice.—

Schr Alice M Lewis, Staplin, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, with frozen herrings, to master.

Schr Harry Bluff, Phillips, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, with frozen herrings, to master.

Schr Chas Pettengill, Kenny, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, with herrings, to master.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.

Steamer Electra, New York for Philadelphia.

Shipping Notes.

Fifty-three vessels are now icebound in Port Jefferson harbor.

There were in the harbor of New York, Monday, Feb 13, 623 vessels, of which 74 were steamships, 61 ships, 161 barks, 112 brigs and 221 schooners.

There had cleared, sailed and advertised for the port of New York, from the West Indies and coastwise ports, up to Monday, Feb 13, 147 vessels, of which 27 were barks, 69 brigs and 51 schooners.

There arrived at this port from foreign ports during the week ending Saturday, Feb 11, 81 vessels, of which 14 were steamships, 10 ships, 23 barks, 18 brigs and 172 schooners.

The grounds on which the Canadian authorities have released the American fishing schooner White Fawn are as satisfactory as the fact of the release. The case is a precedent, and if the logical results of the decision are carried out it will be impossible to enforce the new fishery laws of the Dominion, except so far as they refer to vessels actually fishing or in the immediate act of preparation to fish.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP EXPERIMENT remained ashore 13th inst at Barrens Hook. It has been determined to discharge about 2000 bbls more of her cargo before hauling her off.

BARK MASSACHUSETTS (before reported lost), while going into Scammon's Lagoon Jan 17 struck on the beach and immediately filled and went ashore on the beach, where she was lying when the crew left. The vessel was stripped of everything and the stuff put on board the schr Nevada, ... consisting of 5 boats, sails, rigging, &c, and brought to San Francisco 4th inst, together with the crew, numbering 25 men.

BARK NORTHWOOD (Br), at Fortress Monroe 13th, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, reports that when 5 days out from Rio Janeiro the captain (Chapman) fell overboard, and was drowned.

BRIG M C HASKELL, Haskell, at Providence from New Orleans, reports Jan 21, at 11 AM, Chas L Tucker, cook of the vessel, believed to hail from Long Island, jumped overboard in a fit of insanity and was drowned. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain.

BRIG MARITA (Br), from West Indies, went ashore night of 12th inst in Newcomb's Hollow, near Wellfleet. The crew were saved. The vessel was not bilged, and will probably get off.

SCHR R LEACH, Pendleton, at Portland from New York, reports 10th inst, off Cape Cod, lost 70 bbls phosphate off the deck, shifted cargo of corn, and lost flying jib.

LONDON, Feb 11—The schr Catharine & John, from New Brunswick, bound to Matanzas, was recently abandoned, waterlogged. The crew were saved by a vessel which has brought them to Plymouth.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser A T Alexander, of the steamship Bienville, from Havana, for the prompt delivery of our despatches, &c.

We are under obligations to Purser Walter Pym, of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, for favors.

Notice to Mariners.

LONG BRANCH, Feb 13, 1871.

EDITOR OF NEW YORK HERALD:—

Buoy No 2 of New York harbor washed ashore yesterday. It has been rolled up on the beach, and is in my charge.

JOSEPH H COOPER, Commissioner of Wrecks.

Capt Baker, of steamship Bienville, from Havana, reports Feb 18, at 1:30 PM, 12 miles SE from Highlands, passed a black can buoy, marked No 8, adrift; also adrift, two large can buoys, one painted black and the other black and red striped, and a spar buoy gone from the ban.

Whalemen.

Bark P West, Manchester, of NB, arrived at Algoa Bay Dec 18 for supplies.

Sailed from Provincetown previous to Feb 10, schrs Ellen Rizpah, White; Gracie M Parker, Dyer, and Ada M Dyer, Dyer, to form the fleet in the West Indies.

Spoken.

Steamship Peruvian (Br), Smith, from Portland for Liverpool, Feb 12, PM, 120 miles out.

Foreign Ports.

ALGOA BAY, Dec 19—In port bark Result, from Ascension, arrived 2d, for a port in the United States.

CAPE TOWN, CGH, Dec 30—In port schr Zephyr (Br), Gibson, for New York ldg.

Sailed Dec 18 (not 11th), bark C F Perry, Linnell, Algoa Bay.

Arrived at do Dec 1, schr Minnie, from Boston (so reported), and sailed 6th for Port Alfred.

CALLAO, Jan 12—The following vessels have been chartered:—Ships Detroit, Gen Chamberlain, and Vermont, to load guano at Ballestas for Hamburg or Rotterdam; Peruvienne (Fr), to load nitrate at Iquique for New York; Undaunted, to load guano at Macabi for Valencia; bark Isaac Hall, to load guano at Ballestas for Hamburg or Rotterdam.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb 1—Sailed, brig Mirella (Br), Carroll, Boston; 3d, bark Idaho, Richardson, New York.

CARDENAS, Feb 3—Arrived, bark Andes, Davis, Portland; 4th, schr Emma Green, Collins, Matanzas; 6th, brig Proteus, Hall, Portland.

Sailed 5th, brig Ernestine, Knight, north of Hatteras; schr Catharine W May, Endsor, do.

GLASGOW, Feb 13—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Campbell, New York (Jan 28).

HAVANA, Feb 8—Arrived, brig Winfield, Miller, Newport; schr Hattie E Sampson, Sherman, Portland; 4th, brig Eunice (Br), Conflicet, Annapolis; 5th, bark Sylvia W Swasey, Swasey, New Orleans; brig Ellen Bernard, Coombs, Pensacola; schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, do; 6th, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans; schrs H S Marlor, Wines, Jacksonville; H B McCauley, Beading, Philadelphia.

Sailed 4th, steamship City of Merida, Deaken, Sisal and Vera Cruz; 5th, bark Cardenas, Sundberg, New York; brigs Frank E Allen, Clark, Cardenas; Aura (Br), Barker, New York; Zoe (Br), Hatfield, do; 6th, bark Norma (Br), Gilmore, New Orleans; brig Alkmaar (Br), Thomas, Pensacola; 7th, steamship Zodiac, Nickerson, New York.

MATANZAS, Feb 5—Arrived, brig Herald, Harrison, Philadelphia.

Sailed 2d, brigs G W Rosevelt, Herriman, and J Polledo (Br), Dyer, New York; schrs Artie Garwood, Godfrey, do; Emma Green, Collins, Cardenas; Eveline, Dutch, Jacksonville; 4th, brigs Concord, Kelly, Baltimore; 6th, Sarah Ann (Br), Plummer, do; schr Shiloh, Hubbard, do.

PLYMOUTH, Feb 11—Arrived, steamship Holsatia (NG), Meier, New York (Feb 2) for Hamburg (and proceeded).

SAGUA, Jan 31—Arrived, brig John Sanderson (Br), Portland; Feb 2, bark Emma F Herriman, Randall, Havana; 3d, brig Hattie B Russell, York, Portland.

Sailed Jan 29, brig Eliza McNeil, Small, a port north of Hatteras.

VALPARAISO, Dec 31—Sailed, bark Clevadon (Br), for Iquique, to load nitrate for New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 11—Arrived, US steamer Tallapoosa, Moritchie, New York; schr Louisa Crockett, Flanders, Fernandina, Fla, via Holmes' Hole; S C Tyler, Barrett, Wilmington, NC; A S Wiley, Rich, Tangier, Va; T J Trafton, Talpey, Baltimore; Barracouta, Cook, New York; Julia E Gamage, Talbut, do; C S Rogers, Mayo, do.

Cleared—Steamships Samaria (Br), Martyn, Liverpool via New York; Oriental, Snow, Savannah; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, New York; ship Garden Reach, Gilmore, Bombay; bark Agate, Brown, Melbourne; Iris (Br), Tullock, Rotterdam; S M Smith (Br), Bishop, St John, NB; Frank Marion, Duncan, New Orleans; brig Marion, Reid, Matanzas; schrs Carrie W Clark, Cross, Hayti; Nellie F Putnam, Dyer, Jamaica and Port au Prince; Plymouth Rock, Chase, New York.

Feb 12—Arrived, schrs Nellie Brown, Higgins, Richmond, Va; Edward D Rich, Parker, Tangier, Va; Emma L Rich, Jenkins, do; J S Glover, Gove, Baltimore; H N Squires, Gage, do; Nettie Cushing, Crockett, New York.

Sailed—Saturday, wind W to WNW, steamers George Appold (and passed Cape Cod at 12 M), Oriental, Norman and Glaucus; barks Lizzie and S M Smith. Nothing sailed Sunday, wind SSW to E, with thick snow storm. Bark Ocean Eagle, outward bound, remains at anchor in the roads.

13th—Arrived, steamer Calabria (Br) McMickan, Liverpool; bark Rachel, Norton, Savannah; brigs Sollecito, Marsailles; Mary E Laud, from Savannah.

Below—Barks Mary Baker, from Miragoane; Jasper, from Mobile; Jacinta, from Cienfuegos.

BALTIMORE, Feb 11—Arrived, steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, New York; Josephine Thompson, Moore, do; barks Josephine (Br), Dean, Demerara; Georgiana (Br), Marsten, Hartlepool; Ocean Phantom, Hazleton, do; schrs E K Dresser, Reed, New York; Nellie Carr, Dearborn, Cardenas; E E Brown, Crook, St Andreas.

Cleared—Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, New York; Josephine Thompson, Moore, do; ship Annapolis, Lennon, Liverpool; schrs Bowdoin, Randall, West Indies; Ocean Traveller, Adams, New York; E B Wharton, Bonsal, do; Ann E Carl, Tyler, Providence; Mary Edward, Greenleaf, New Bedford; Jas L Maloy, Bussell, Boston; A H Cain, Simpson, do; M E Graham, Fountain, Portland, Me; Mary & Eliza, Crowell, Boston.

Sailed—Barks Gussie Truman, in tow; St Lawrence, in tow.

BRISTOL, Feb 10—Arrived, sloop Oregon, Wilson, New York for Providence.

CHARLESTON, Feb 13—Arrived, schrs Geo Washington, from Mayaguez, PR; Ida Birdsall, New York.

In the offing—Bark Celeste, from St Thomas.

Sailed—Bark Sabra Moses (Br), Killam, Liverpool.

DANVERS, Feb 11—Arrived, schr Lizzie W Hannum, Rich, Newcastle, Del.

FERNANDINA, Feb 7—Arrived, steamship Catharine Whiting, Rowe, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 13—Arrived, barks Aquidneck, Cheesebrough, Rio Janeiro for Baltimore; Northwood, do for do; brig Chowan, Forbes, Pernambuco for do.

In Hampton Roads—Schrs A E Carroll, John Farnum, J W Haig, Tookalita, Sunbeam, S Corson, Estelle Day, Maid of the Mist, S E Kelsey, and M Fredmaes, for Savannah; J B Myers, Queen, Rhodella Blew, R J Pettis, W Allen, A W Cain, B C Lerov, D Brittain, C E Elsen, E M Lain, S Sharp, S Lyman, A G Ireland, Ocean Traveller, and Freddie Walton, for northern ports.

KEY WEST, Feb 12—Sailed, steamship S T Maddox, from New York for Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 8—Arrived, ship Gray Eagle, Coffin, Rio Janeiro; barks Agaraen, Anderson, Cardiff; Columbia, Foss, Newport, W. Below, coming up, barks Lawrence, Hewes, from Hong Kong; Windward, Higgins, from Cardiff; Blencartha, Stewart, from Havana.

Cleared—Steamship Allemannia (NG), Barends, Hamburg via Havana.

11th—Sailed, steamship George Washington, Gager, New York.

Also sailed 11th, steamship Crescent City, Norton, New York.

12th—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Henry, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Victor, Gates, New York.

13th—Arrived, steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New York.

NORFOLK, Feb 9—Arrived, schr Wm G Tutts, Steadman, New York.

NEWBURYPORT, Feb 10—Arrived, brig Iris, Hatfield, Maracaibo, PR.

Sailed—Schrs Nadab, Cheney, Newcastle, Del, via Boston and New Bedford; Nautilus, Crockett, Richmond.

NEWPORT, Feb 10, PM—Arrived, brig Simoda (Br), Goudey, Providence for Savannah; schrs George S Fogg, Smith, do for Tangier; Wm Butler, Knowles, do for Deal's Island, Md.

In port, schrs Ocean Wave, Bryant, Philadelphia; G W Kimball, Jr, Hall, Rockland; Albert Jameson, Jameson, New York for Providence; Thomas Sinnickson, Winsmore, Philadelphia for Somerset; Little Lizzie, West, Chatham for Norfolk; Ida L Bearse, Pigeon Cove for New York; Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland for do; Rena, Bishop, from New York, discharging.

11th, PM—Arrived, schr Wake, Gandy, Norfolk.

Sailed 6th—Schr Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence for Deal's Island, Md.

PENSACOLA, Jan 31—Arrived, brig Jennie Clark (Br), Outton, Havana; Feb 2, brig ship Phoenix (Br), Phelan, London; schrs Izetta, Smith, Galveston; Wm A Morrell, Keen, Indianola; 4th, bark Neptune (Br), Felkins, Cork; schrs M G Mosely, McFarland, Aspinwall; Ralph Carlton, Curtis, do; 6th, ships Ontario (Br), Holmes, St Nazaire; Laurel (Br), Taylor, Hull; schrs Grace Cushing, Pinkham, Galveston; Petrel, Curtis, New York; 7th, ship Frenchman (Br), Hillhouse, Demarara; schrs Geo A Pierce, Poole, Indianola; A L Fitch, Yates, do.

Cleared 31st, bark A C Small (Br), O'Brien, Cienfuegos; Feb 3, schrs Helen Augusta, Wells, Indianola; 4th, C H Macomber, Higgins, Galveston; 7th, Anna, Whitmore, Kingston, Ja.

Cleared prior to 6th, ship Cambridge (Br), McLean, Queenstown; bark London (Br), Ramsey, Sunderland; brig Wanderer (Br), Brown, Maryport, E.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 11—Cleared, steamship Roman, Baker, Boston; bark Fredmaes (Nor), Bronlund, Stettin; schr E W Huddell, Hulvey, Galveston.

12th—Arrived, brigs Roanoke (Br), Wilkie, Porto Cabello; Eliza McNeal, Small, Sagua.

LEWES, Feb 13—Arrived, brig Thomas Owen, from Cuba for New York.

The steamer Whitney, from Wilmington for New Orleans, arrived and proceeded directly to sea.

Thirty schooners took refuge in the Breakwater during the gale on Sunday.

PORTLAND, Feb 11—Arrived, schr R Leach, Pendleton, New York.

13th—Arrived, steamship Corinthian (Br), Graham, Glasgow.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 11—Arrived, schrs Phebe & Emma Small, Kelley, and Titmouse, Handren, Norfolk; Minnehaha, Saunders, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schr Theodora Dean, Grinnell, Baltimore.

12th—Below, schrs Hazleton, Cummings, Baltimore; E G Irwin, Johnson; Caroline Young, Jackaway; J B Austin, Davis, and J B Van Deusen, Corson, Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, Feb 9—Arrived, schr J H Rapp, Cole, New York.

Sailed—Schr Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, New York via York River.

11th—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Impulse, Curtis, Bahia; J H Rapp, Cole, New York.

12th—Sailed, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, New York.

SAVANNAH, Feb 13—Arrived, schr Etowah, from Charleston.

Cleared—Ship Gov Morton, Howland, New York; bark Lord Stanley, Davidson, Liverpool; brig Perl, Perkins, Boston; schrs Geo C Morris, Richards, Philadelphia; Mary E Ireland, Ireland, Fernandina.

SALEM, Feb 10—Sailed, schr Hero, Kelly, New York.

11th—Arrived, schr Wm Eice, Fresney, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 255 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—GREAT BARGAINS. China, Glass, Silverplated Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and all other Housefurnishing Goods before the fall spring trade commences at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S Great Central Housekeepers' Emporium, Cooper Institute.

CORNS CURED—50 CENTS EACH. BUNIONS, BAD Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton, and 242 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c.; by mail, 50 cents.

COMPRESSED IVORY FARO AND POKER CHECKS, Billiard Balls, white black and red Martingale Rings, solid Sleeve Buttons, assorted colors. WM. M. WELLING, 207 Centre street.

ELEGANT CLUSTER CURLS, $1 50; CHATELAINE Braids, one length of hair, $3 50; buy from the importer; Hair Goods retailed at wholesale prices. CHAS. V. PECKHAM, 577 Broadway, near Amity, and 181 Grand, near Bowery.

NO MORE MEDICINES.—ANY INVALID CAN CURE himself without medicine or expense by Dr. BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA FOOD, which has effected over 70,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhoea and all kinds of fever and stomach disorders. Sold in tins—1 lb., $1 25; 12 lb., $10. Dr. BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and by all druggists and grocers.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to No. 39 Union square, Broadway, near Seventeenth street.

THE ROYAL

VICTORIA SKIRT.

Now Ready.

No. 751 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK (UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family cooking) in a genteel private family; no objection to washing if required. Best city reference.

25 PRINCE ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer, also first class baker of bread and biscuit. Call for two days.

26 EAST 29TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation for a girl to do the cooking and washing of a small family or chamberwork.

30 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly.

30½ WEST 17TH ST., COSMOPOLITAN COURT, NO. 6.—A respectable woman as plain cook; is willing to assist with plain washing; a good bread baker; understands all kinds of soup and game; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

32 ELIZABETH ST., CORNER CANAL.—AS COOK and assistant washer or to do general housework in a private family; city reference from last place.

41 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook and to assist with the washing; first class city reference from her present employer.

42 STANTON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman as first class cook in a private family. Address Mrs. IRVING.

43 ALLEN ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objection to a private family or boarding house; best city references.

62½ WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron. Call for one day.

63 WEST 33D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—A respectable woman, who is a good cook or laundress; can do all kinds of fluting. Has the best city references. Call for two days.

70 SULLIVAN ST., BELOW SPRING.—TWO RESPECTABLE women (colored) in a private family; one as cook; the other to do general housework; good reference.

90 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook, French, English and American styles; would take full charge of kitchen in a hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

105 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer; has a good city reference.

107 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook, with her daughter to take care of a child and do light housework. Can be seen at present employer's.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND door.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook; is a first rate baker, washer and ironer; excellent city reference.

111 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—AN INTELLIGENT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a competent, economical and reliable servant; a good cook and first class washer and ironer and respectful; city or country; best references.

112 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; good bread and pastry baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

112 CLINTON PLACE, REAR.—FIRST CLASS COOK; understands cooking thoroughly; will assist in washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good references.

115 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good city references.

118 AMITY ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with the washing; good reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a Spanish family; best city reference.

127 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO YOUNG girls, together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Two sisters, in same family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

136 EAST 23TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—As first class cook; no objection to a first class boarding house where a kitchen maid is kept; unexceptionable city reference.

137 EAST 53D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—SITUATIONS for a first rate cook, also a waitress; both good references. Address.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference from last place.

144 WEST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

145 WEST 48TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing; good references; two years' experience in this city; understands English well.

149 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—As first class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

154 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

154 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; best city reference from her last place.

159 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 14.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference.

172 SUFFOLK ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable German woman as cook in a small respectable family.

200 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent cook; no objection to do part of the washing; has best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—AS THOROUGH COOK AND baker; would assist in washing; city reference.

206 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook; two years in her last place; has good city reference.

207 WEST 14TH ST.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; has good city references; can be seen for two days.

207 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS FIRST class cook, willing to do the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have best city references.

209 EAST 20TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

210 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook; is a good washer and ironer; has best city reference from her last place.

212 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—A competent woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

212 WEST 17TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and poultry; best city reference.

214 WEST 15TH ST. (NO. 3 WHITE'S PLACE).—A Scotch girl to cook, wash and iron; good reference from last place. Please call.

216 WEST 30TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing in a small family; must come well recommended.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Also a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will be found satisfactory; best city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 7.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; city reference.

221 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; would go as laundress in a small family; good city reference.

226 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 7.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook; no objection to assist in coarse washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

230 WEST 29TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—TWO girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Two years' best city reference.

232 WEST 29TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands meats, soups and pastry; willing to assist in washing. Best city reference.

232 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO EXCELLENT GIRLS; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to a private boarding house. Can be seen at present employer's.

234 WEST 27TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A PROfessed French cook; good references.

242 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; no objection to the country or a boarding house; reference if required.

243 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference.

243 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

245 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook; can do all kinds of cooking and the coarse washing; the other to do up stairs work and fine washing; good city reference.

245 1ST AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, including game, pastry, jellies, &c.; best city reference from last place; can be seen for two days. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

246 WEST HOUSTON ST., ONE DOOR FROM Varick.—A respectable Protestant woman as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

246 EAST 24TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS in a private family; one as excellent cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; can do French fluting; have the best city references, two years; wish to live together; have lived together for the last six years.

247 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As first class cook or laundress to go out by the day; excellent city reference.

248 WEST 28TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—TWO GIRLS wish to go together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best city references.

251 WEST 38TH ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT WOMAN as cook; would assist with washing if required; country preferred; good reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first class cook in hotel or restaurant; thoroughly understands soups and game.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

310 EAST 34TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT woman as first class cook in a private family, city or country; can do all kinds of French, English and American cooking and baking; can take charge of kitchen and marketing; has lived with some of the best families in the city.

317 EAST 25TH ST., REAR.—AS GOOD COOK; WILL assist with the washing. Best city reference from her last place.

319 EAST 27TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; good washer and ironer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

322 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

329 WEST 40TH ST.—AS PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH cook; best reference given.

323 EAST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family where an experienced French and American cook is required; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. First class reference. Call for two days.

331 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook; willing to assist in washing if required; best city reference.

332 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as cook; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

347 30TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good city reference from her last place.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A woman as first class professed cook; understands the French and all the new styles of cooking; is an experienced housekeeper; such as want a capable woman to take the entire charge will find one to suit any of the first families by calling at the above address; wages not so much an object as a good home; best city reference.

351 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., second floor.—A respectable and trustworthy woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good city references. Call or address for two days.

367 9TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do the cooking, coarse washing and ironing in a private family; has reference from her last place.

402 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AND daughter; one as plain cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

404 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches; also wines, jellies, pastry and baking; city and country reference. Can be seen for two days.

415 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter; one to cook, wash and iron and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best references. Call or address two days.

419 GREENWICH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Protestant girl as good cook, washer and ironer; eight years' reference.

425 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—As plain cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city references.

435 HUDSON ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

443 3D AV., UNDER THE CHAPEL.—AS COOK, washer and ironer. Good reference.

488 PEARL ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook, either meats or pastry; hotel or restaurant. Can be seen for two days.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

507 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference from last place.

512 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; also a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

621 3D AV., CORNER 40TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A respectable Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in the washing; unexceptionable city reference from last place. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

853 2D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., SECOND floor.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

980 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook; is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

1,215 3D AV., CORNER 70TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do up stairs work; best city reference.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK; understands French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; in a first class house only; good reference. Address COOK, box 212 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

8 UNION COURT.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting; good city reference.

8 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS CHAMBERMAID, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, where she has lived for the last seventeen years.

11 NORFOLK ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID or to assist.

21 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

22 SUFFOLK ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Call on or address KATE TUDDEN.

37 WEST 45TH ST.—A CAPABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's.

40 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and nurse; best city reference.

112 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist in waiting; has good city reference; can be seen for two days.

122 WEST 43TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and fluting, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

130 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting in a private family or private boarding house; best reference from last employer.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; willing and obliging. Call for two days.

142 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or general housework in a private family; good city reference.

143 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman as chambermaid and seamstress.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

146 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references.

146 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress or as laundress alone; best city reference.

147 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with washing; good city reference from last employers.

152 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., second floor, room No. 2.—A young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing or waiting; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference given. Call for two days.

162 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; Americans preferred.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO do plain sewing, or to take care of growing children and do sewing; best city reference.

205 WEST 37TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress or as children's nurse; excellent city reference.

206 EAST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

209 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or to take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good city reference.

213 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As chambermaid and waitress in a private family or private boarding house; best city reference. Call for two days.

218 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

221 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

224 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 12.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

229 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork, or take care of children and sew. Call for two days.

230 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing; good city references.

232 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer.

233 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing, or would speak French; willing and obliging.

242 1ST AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a few months in the country, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the care of children.

246 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference.

261 6TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

296 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., top floor.—An English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

300 EAST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references.

307 EAST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of children.

311 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good city reference.

317 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, well educated and recently from Germany, as chambermaid and waitress in a first class American family; speaks English fluently, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and can cut children's dresses. References given.

318 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or to do waiting alone; city reference. Seen at present employer's.

319 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family.

326 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

327 EAST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family or boarding house; best reference from last employer.

331 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference.

332 EAST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—An American girl to do chamberwork and waiting or nurse; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

337 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to assist a little with washing and ironing. Best city reference from her last place.

338 EAST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A young girl as chambermaid and fine washer or chamberwork and waiting; has the best city reference.

340 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or would take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

349 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor, back room.—A Protestant widow to do chamberwork or general housework; good reference.

350 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and fine washing and fluting, or to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

352 EAST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing and do plain sewing; has three years' reference.

411 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; first class reference.

434 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing or general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

590 3D AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

629 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS., SECOND floor, back.—A young girl as first class chambermaid and waitress; three years' best reference from her last place.

659 10TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid, or children's nurse and plain sewer.

706 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

767 8TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and sewing; can procure the best references.

782 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

14 EAST 29TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER would go out by the day, week or month; can cut, fit and operate; has best city references.

23 GREENWICH AV., CORNER 10TH ST.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's and Wilcox & Gibb's sewing machines; has got a Grover & Baker's machine. Call for two days.

105 13TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A WELL EDUCATED girl, who understands all kinds of fine needlework and working on a sewing machine, desires a place to attend children and do needlework in the family. Address from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day.

109 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET—MANUFACTURER of Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Morning Wrappers, Walking Suits, Underwear of every kind; best work in the city at a low price. MRS. W. TRACY.

110 MADISON ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A woman to do sewing, either in families or a hotel.

154 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—A young woman as seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of ladies' and children's clothing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

157 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—A competent person by the day; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can bring machine if required.

158 FRANKLIN ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, by day or week; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; terms $1 per day. Call or address M. W.

161 EAST 53D ST.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG experience, just commencing business at home, can attend to a few more customers; can give satisfaction in fitting and style at low prices. Call on or address Miss H.

180 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AS dressmaker by the week or day; terms $1 50 per day; operates on Grover & Baker's sewing machine.

201 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or week; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference can be given.

213 WEST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GOOD dressmaker wishes a few more customers.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or week in a private family; excellent reference.

223 WEST 42D ST.—FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, with or without machine, by day or week; understands dressmaking and trimming; plain sewing taken at home. Call or address.

223 22D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., SECOND flight stairs, front room.—A respectable girl as seamstress in a private family or would go out by the day or week; has worked at the dressmaking five years; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would make herself useful. Call for two days.

230 WEST 15TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; WOULD GO out by the day or month; can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; can operate on a machine and would do chamberwork.

232 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class operator by the day or week; wedding outfits and infants' wardrobes a speciality; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER would like a few more customers; will go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call on or address Mrs. A., dressmaker. Ring basement bell.

262 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—FIRST CLASS dressmaker to go out by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; terms moderate during the dull season.

265 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A dressmaker and seamstress desires a few more customers by the day or week; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

319 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best reference. Call for two days.

325 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A competent person as dressmaker or to do family sewing by the day or week.

332 EAST 21ST ST.—A COMPETENT MILLINER, dress and cloak maker, who understand fitting and trimming in the latest styles, a good machine operator and general needlewoman, wishes the work of a few private families by the day or week. Call on or address M. H.

337 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

356 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., third floor.—A young girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do all kinds of sewing; best city reference.

357 WEST 42D ST.—BY A GOOD OPERATOR, SOME family sewing to do at home, or would go out by the day; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required. Ring basement bell.

418 WEST 38TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Respectable young German girl to do plain sewing and take care of a child; has best reference from last place.

470 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., TOP floor, front room.—As seamstress, also good dressmaker and operator; in a private family; 15 years' city references.

535 WEST 31ST ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO GO out by the day, week or month, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

547 6TH AV., IN STORE.—A DRESSMAKER TO GO out by the day, or to do dressmaking or plain sewing either with or without a machine; reference if desired. Address DRESSMAKER.

567 3D AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO GO out by the day.

747 EAST 6TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY TO DO SEWING either by hand or on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; shirts neatly made at short notice; best reference. Apply to or address Mrs. GEOHEN.

751 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-SECOND and Forty-third streets.—Ladies taught the French system of dress making in one lesson, $1; cutting and basting done, 50c. Attention paid to ball dresses.

861 3D AV., NEAR 52D ST., IN THE REAR.—A Protestant young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of sewing.

872 6TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 49TH ST.—A COMpetent seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking; can furnish machine if required. Call or address.

A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER, WHO EXPECTS TO be disengaged for a week, will go out by the day; can be seen at present employer's. Address Mrs. WATSON, station E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

70 KING ST., FRONT ROOM.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from last employer.

81 HORATIO ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in small private family; best city reference; willing and obliging.

112 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework; is willing and obliging; can get good city reference.

128 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do general housework or upstairs work; best references.

135 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference.

161 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful; good reference.

159 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework in a small family.

183 AV. A.—A GERMAN GIRL IN AN AMERICAN family to do general housework.

200 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

241 WEST 32D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family or as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing; city reference from last employer.

246 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

279 1ST AV., CORNER 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family.

293 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

301 MULBERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—AN AMERICAN woman to do general housework in a small family.

306 EAST 66TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl to do housework in a small private family; best reference. Call for two days.

328 EAST 66TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small private family to do general housework or up stairs work; good reference.

333 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE, honest girl to do general housework or make herself useful in a respectable family.

366 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

403 EAST 14TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply for two days.

425 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; references.

436 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., first floor.—A German girl, aged 16, who can speak English and sew, wishes a situation in a small, respectable family, where she could learn housekeeping.

446 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., second floor, front.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; can cook, wash and iron; has good city references.

448 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is willing to assist with any kind of work; best city reference.

454 WEST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT rooms.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; good city reference.

506 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable American girl to do general housework and is a first rate sewer; best city reference. Call for two days.

626 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A Protestant girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family.

789 7TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, 17 years old, to assist in doing light housework or to mind children; is willing and obliging.

853 2D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., second floor.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

1,221 3D AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family, or would do cooking, washing and ironing; best city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

3D AV., OPPOSITE 141ST ST., MOTT HAVEN.—A respectable American widow lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or with a young married couple.

15 AMITY ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A widow as housekeeper.

56 WEST HOUSTON ST., ROOM NO. 3.—A RESPECTABLE lady desires a good home as housekeeper in a widower's family or by a respectable gentleman; best city reference given and required. Call for three days.

77 CARMINE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and plain sewing; wishes to work in a Protestant family; willing and obliging.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as housekeeper, where she can have little girl four years old with her.

265 WEST 38TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, of large experience, as housekeeper; private family preferred; city references.

268 1ST AV.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, or would take care of an invalid; no objection to do chamberwork or as plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days. Mrs. VERNON.

303 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF HUDSON.—A thoroughly competent English lady as housekeeper in a hotel; has held such a position in one of the first hotels in the city; references from last employer. Call on or address M. E. G.

421 EAST 14TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A LONE GERMAN Protestant lady as housekeeper or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days.

742 7TH AV., CORNER 50TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A widow lady, without encumbrance, as housekeeper in a respectable gentleman's family or boarding house, or would take care of an invalid lady; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; first class references. Call or address for two days.

AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as housekeeper or travelling companion. Address MYRA, Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, IN A respectable family; best reference given and required. Address E. T. H., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN GIRL AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMpanion or nurse to an invalid lady; fully competent to fill the position; best references given. Address C. H., Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A small, plain family in city or country, by a widow, capable of taking charge and willing to do light housework. Address HOUSEKEEPER, box 373 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

4 RAILROAD AV., NEAR THE FERRY, JERSEY City.—A respectable Swedishwoman wishes a few gentlemen's washing; can get up gentlemen's shirts in superior style. Address Miss SEAMAN.

71 9TH AV.—WANTED, DAY'S WORK AND OFFICES to take care of.

86 FORSYTH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman would like to take family washing; reference if required.

89 GREENWICH AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to do family washing at her own house; good references.

107 WEST 52D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A COMPETENT colored laundress wishes washing at her house or to go out by the day; excellent reference. JANE WILLIAMS.

133 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; best city reference from last place.

140 WEST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable woman wishes a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can give the best reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; private family preferred; city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST., FRONT ROOM, HALL DOOR.—A respectable woman wishes gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; understands all its branches.

230 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing, or would take washing at her own house; good references.

230 WEST 18TH ST.—AS GOOD LAUNDRESS; would go out by the day and would also take in a few gentlemen's washing at her own residence; best city reference.

231 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., THIRD floor.—First class laundress would like to take some family or gentlemen's washing to her home; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

233 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A few gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day or week.

238 EAST 59TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS laundress, to go out by the day to wash or iron or to do house cleaning. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

239 WEST 42D ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 8.—A COMpetent laundress to do some ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; best city reference.

248 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes to do washing at her own house, or to work out by the day; best city reference.

311 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM, NO. 17.—A competent laundress wishes some ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the week or month.

317 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to work out by the day or take in washing; is a good laundress; understands fluting; city reference.

325 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., third floor, back room.—A respectable woman wishes gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house. Good city reference.

331 EAST 2D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A young woman as laundress; can do up ladies' and gents' clothes in first class style; best city references.

333 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl as first class laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of fluting and crimping; best city reference from last place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

338 EAST 14TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; French fluting done at the shortest notice on reasonable terms; first class references. Ring the bell.

366 BOWERY (AT ROBERT CODDINGTON'S BOOKstore), one door above 4th st.—Two respectable girls, wishing to live together; one to do fine washing and chamberwork; understands fluting; the other to do waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best city references.

409 2D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., REAR house, room No. 9.—A respectable woman as laundress, to go out by the day or week; best city reference.

427 7TH AV., CORNER 34TH ST., IN GROCERY store.—A competent laundress; understands fluting, polishing and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable city reference.

431 EAST 15TH ST.—FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day or take work in her own room; can do all sorts of fluting; has the best city reference.

510 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A young girl, lately landed, as a good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country.

838 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AN EXperienced laundress, wishes to get a few gentlemen's washing or days' work in a private family. Ring top bell.

913 8TH AV., NEAR 54TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first class laundress; understands her business; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

10 9TH ST., NEAR STUYVESANT, FIRST FLOOR.—A competent nurse, who can take charge of a baby from its birth or growing children; city or country; is a good plain seamstress.

43 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A young married person wishes a baby to nurse at her own home; is thoroughly experienced in the care and management of children; best reference given if required. Call or address for three days.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS INFANT'S nurse in a private family; good city reference.

78 KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl to take care of children.

100 EAST 2D ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse; has good references; also doctor's certificate.

112 CLINTON PLACE (8TH ST).—A GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can speak French, German and English.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and do sewing; excellent city reference.

128 2D ST., NEAR BOND, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid; best city reference given; no objection to travel. Call on or address, for three days, A. M. B.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, from 14 to 15 years, to take care of one or two children; resides with her parents. Call for two days.

143 EAST 49TH ST.—WANTED, A LITTLE GERMAN or American girl to mind children; one who can sleep at home preferred. Apply between 10 and 12.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced nurse wishes to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel; best city reference.

168 EAST 60TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a nice, reliable woman as child's nurse.

182 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman will go out as wet nurse or take a babe at her own house.

200 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and chambermaid; is also a good sewer; has first class reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or small children; kind and attentive; best city reference.

217 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse; baby three weeks old.

219 WEST 18TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

221 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A young girl as nurse or to do upstairs work.

230 WEST 54TH ST.—AS NURSE, BY A MAN; COMpetent, attentive and holding the best recommendations. Can be seen at his last place, and will be warmly and gratefully recommended by the invalid whom he has last nursed.

237 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent woman as infant's nurse or to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork or sewing. Thirteen years' city reference.

238 WEST 28TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; fully competent to take charge of an infant; can do embroidery; best city reference.

241 EAST 29TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; best city reference.

246 AVENUE B, BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS.—Mrs. ZINA would like a child of respectable parentage to nurse at her own home; wages moderate; first class references.

255 7TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A competent nurse and seamstress; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

255 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; good reference from her last place.

317 8TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., second floor, back room.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork; willing and obliging; first class reference. Call two days.

318 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY would like to take a child to nurse, or would board a growing child; not a tenement house. Call on Mrs. MAC.

331 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As wet nurse, by a respectable married woman; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days.

331 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork.

333 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young Protestant girl as nurse, and to do all kinds of sewing; is a good hand at needlework and braiding; best city reference.

347 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has good city reference. Inquire in the store.

419 5TH ST., BETWEEN AV. A AND 1ST AV.—ENgagements wanted by Mrs. N. BIDRO as lady's nurse.

968 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married lady wishes a baby to nurse at her own home; best reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation to take the entire charge of children and their wardrobes; is very competent; salary not an object. Address M. H., Herald office.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF AND BOARD, A female child from 3 to 8 years old. Address or apply to Mrs. SMITH, 271 West Twenty-third street.

Waitresses, &c.

32 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress; is willing to assist with anything else; best reference.

107 WEST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as waitress; best city references.

112 CLINTON PLACE (8TH ST.).—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing.

130 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class waitress; best city reference.

201 WEST 24TH ST., OVER BAKERY.—A PROTESTant woman to read to and wait on an invalid lady, or will do sewing of any kind or writing at home; has no objection to take care of one child and sew; has good reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress, or would assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and chambermaid; best city reference from last place.

316 EAST 21ST ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for three days.

404 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as waitress or nurse and to do plain sewing; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

1,337 3D AV., BETWEEN 75TH AND 77TH STS., top floor, back rooms.—A respectable girl, 14 years old, in a respectable private family to wait on the table and door and go of errands; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

21 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S MAID. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 4.

43 EAST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take charge of the cleaning of a hospital or any institution or building, or would accept any situation for the present. Good reference.

233 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING German, English and French, to attend to a bakery. Call on or address Miss L. BOUBLINOU.

233 EAST 118TH ST., HARLEM.—AS PROOFreader or to assist at editorial work; compensation $8 to $10 per week to commence. References and specimens of writing. Address AUTHORESS.

338 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A respectable English woman as housemaid; understands making and mending children's clothes; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,241 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST sts.—A young widow lady, from Portland, Me., desires a situation in a widower's family. Inquire for Mrs. A. F., up stairs, for four days.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD LIKE ONE or two pupils for the afternoon; terms moderate. Address R. F. G., Herald office.

A PROTESTANT GERMAN PERSON AS LADIES' maid and seamstress or to attend to one or two growing children; best of city references. Address W. S., Herald office.

AFTERNOON INSTRUCTION, BY AN ENGLISH LADY of ability and experience; those requiring more than school routine would do well to advertise; highest references. Address DESPOT, box 125 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANO, HAVING LEISURE two days in the week, would like an engagement in a school or otherwise. The advertiser is particularly careful in training young pupils to correct habits. Expectations moderate. Address, with particulars, Miss D., Music Teacher, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY LANDED FROM Ireland, wishes a situation in a fancy dollar or shoe store, or in an office; writes a good hand and has a good knowledge of business. Address Y. N., Herald office, for two days.

A LADY WISHES TO GIVE SINGING AND PIANO lessons; best reference given; terms, $10 for twenty lessons. Address N. L., box 200 Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES SOME POSITION THAT would not be menial. Can instruct young children in English and the rudiments of French; can read well, writes a clear, bold hand; speaks Spanish, and can give the highest references. Address G. L., Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of young children, would instruct them in English, French and music; would take the care of the house; would go as companion to a lady; salary disregarded, but a refined home desired. Address Miss MORRIS, box 116 Herald office.

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY OF refinement and intellectual culture desires to meet with a lady or family of means, to engage as companion, or to travel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Miss A., box 116 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXperienced and capable of imparting a sound and liberal education, with French and drawing, has sometime unoccupied; advertiser is also a thorough musician. Address OXFORD, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN LADY, AS teacher in German and music; would take care of children, do needlework and assist in housekeeping. Address M. E., box 201 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WET NURSES AND MALE AND FEMALE NURSES for invalids, with city references, constantly at HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 204 6th st., near Bowery.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL HAND sewers for white work.
Also,
experienced operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, who will be paid by the piece at prices which will enable industrious experts to earn $10 and upwards per week. Apply, with references, Ninth street entrance.
Broadway and Tenth street.

A FIRST CLASS COOK—WHO UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking, baking and desserts, for a private family. None but those with best city references need apply at 353 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A GIRL WANTED—WHO IS EXPERIENCED IN putting up patent medicines, &c. Address, stating wages desired, P. T., box 116 Herald office.

A.—200 ILLUSION AND MECHLIN BONNET FRAME makers wanted immediately.
OAKLEY, WHITEHOUSE & CO., 290 and 292 Bowery.

BOW AND SCARF HANDS WANTED.—FIRST CLASS only will suit; no work given out.
W. A. LORD & CO., 75 Franklin st.

COOK WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business and can refer to last employer in the city. Apply at 42 East 31st st., before 11 o'clock.

GIRLS WANTED—TO WAIT ON TABLES IN LADIES' and gentlemen's dining room; good wages given. Apply at CURRIER'S, 144 Fulton st., up stairs, between 4 and 6 o'clock.

LADIES WANTED—TO LEARN DRESSMAKING, ALSO sewing on the machine, in a very short time; price moderate. 38 Rivington st.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WANTED—IN A FANCY store; those acquainted with the business preferred. Apply to W. D. HOLMES & CO., 235 8th av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, WITH good city reference, at 129 West 44th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; CITY REFERENCE required. 56 West 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND GOOD COOK, to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply, with city reference, at 158 West 45th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD COOK; must assist in washing and ironing. 121 East 50th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TRIMMERS AND MILLINERS. No others need apply at 25 and 25½ Division st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL AS COOK and laundress; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at 339 5th av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK. APPLY, WITH references, at No. 8 West 32d st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK AND FIRST RATE WASHER AND ironer, in a small private family; good city references required. Call at 146 West 47th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 135 West 14th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock; bring city references.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT DRESSMAKER; ONE who speaks French and English. Apply at No. 5 Brevoort place.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY A GIRL to cook, wash and iron. Apply, with city reference, at 164 East 36th st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO THE general housework of three in family. Must have city reference. Apply at 573 Broome st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND EFFICIENT WOman as cook, washer and ironer in a very small family; references required. Apply for two days at 150 East 44th st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND SEAMSTRESS; ONE who understands her business. Apply at 320 West 56th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED INTELLIGENT woman. Address box 1,563 Post office, for further information.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE LADIES TO FOLD AND address circulars. Address WELLS & CO., box 128 station A.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; German or Welsh preferred. Apply at 103 West 25th st. after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a private family. Apply at 75 West 47th st., basement door, for two days. Good wages.

WANTED—A CLEAN GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting; must have good city references and understand her work thoroughly. Apply at No. 4 West 14th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS old, willing to be generally useful; must read and sew; wages $5. Address box 533 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH REFERENCE, TO DO most of the work in a family of three. Call for one week at 573 Lexington av., basement door.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON CLOTH hats and caps; must be a good binder of cloth hats. LEW. H. BAKER & CO., 430 Broome st., corner Crosby.

WANTED—A GIRL; A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; city references required. Call for two days at 203 West 56th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN WAITRESS; also a laundress. Apply at 30 East 33th st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, and a seamstress, who can cut; both with city references. Apply at 443 West 24th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, TO ASSIST WITH CHAMBERWORK; city reference required. Apply at 129 West 44th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS CHILD'S nurse and seamstress. Apply for two days at 117 West 43d st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND to assist in the washing; city references required. Apply, between 9 and 1, at 123 East 35th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO ASsist in light housework. Apply at 248 West 4th st., corner Charles st., second floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; best city reference required. Apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Tuesday at 15 West 18th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, AT 130 WEST 34th st. City reference required.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COOK, WHO IS WILLING and understands her business; must assist with washing and ironing and have good city reference. Apply at 429 West 22d st.

WANTED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A GIRL TO DO general housework; washing and ironing not required; must furnish best references; wages $12. Address M., box 3,240 New York Post office.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress and chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best references required. Call between 10 and 12 at 325 Lexington av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and be able to do plain cooking. Apply at 445 West 24th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND ONE WHO will assist in washing and ironing; Catholic preferred. Apply, with references, between 12 and 4 o'clock, at 122 West 22d st.

WANTED—AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH Baths, corner 24th st., two first class American or English girls; one for up stairs work, one for laundry; wages $10 to $20; references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO SEWing as saleswoman in a fancy store, to reside in the family of employer, where she will have the comforts of a home. Address, stating salary, &c., N. R. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A STRONG, MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT woman, for housework; wages $15 per month; good references required. Apply at St. Luke's Home, and 54th st., by 5th av. cars.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress. Apply at 36 East, between 57th and 58th sts., between 10 and 12 o'clock. City references required.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, one who is a good washer and ironer and can come well recommended. Call at 337 West 18th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR GROWING CHILDREN. A middle aged woman and a Protestant; she must thoroughly understand her business, have satisfactory city references and be willing to make herself useful. Address, in own handwriting, NURSE, box 3,154 Post office.

45 WEST 11TH ST.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO light housework and take care of a baby. Reference required.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

172 3D AV.—A COMPETENT MAN, WHO SPEAKS several languages, as travelling servant to a gentleman; good references. Address O. O.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGland, wishes a porter's place or any place where he can make himself useful; could take a coachman's or waiter's place. Address A. E. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES EMPLOYMENT AS BARtender; had experience in first class bar; willing and trustworthy; good city references. Address INDUSTRIOUS, Herald office.

BARTENDER IN A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE; can be highly recommended by last employer and find security to any amount required. Address F. P., Glero Hall, 215 East 34th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT porter; good reference from present employer. Address J. R. W., box 1,583 New York Post office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A LAD, 16 YEARS OF AGE, speaking English, French and German, wishes a situation in a wholesale grocery or provision business; has experience and not afraid to work. Call on or address his parents, 203 West 29th st.

TO NOTION AND FANCY GOODS JOBBERS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man of experience in the above business; can control a large and safe trade in South Carolina and Georgia; doing business for a jobbing house in Charleston, S. C., at present; connections first class and address good. Address BUSINESS, box 525 Charleston (S. C.) Post office.

WANTED—PORTER'S SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent man. Address GARDNER, care Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, 596 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 21 YEARS, A situation in an importing and jobbing house, writes a good hand and understands bookkeeping. Address J. S., station D.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SITUATION IN THE COTTON COMMISSION BUSIness is desired. Address E. C., box 131 Herald office.

A. T. STEWART & CO., WANT FIVE SILK SALESmen. Experts only need apply, with references.
Broadway and Tenth street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, who can write a good hand; is quick at figures and can give good reference. Address 49 East 31st st.

A PARTY ABOUT TO ESTABLISH AN AGENCY business would like to become agent for some Eastern manufacturer. Best references given. Address C. B., box 106 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, GERMAN, Swedish and French; also understands correspondence in these languages and bookkeeping, wishes to get employment. Address J. B., Herald office.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent young man, about 18 years of age. One that is familiar with books and writes a good hand may apply, with references, at the Apprentices' Library, 472 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

A BOOKKEEPER, WITH REFERENCE FROM LAST employers, with whom he has been five years, would like a situation in a banking or mercantile house. Address L. D. F., Herald office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, OF 15 YEARS' CITY experience (in almost every capacity) in wholesale and manufacturing business, competent as salesman, bookkeeper, general clerk, &c., desires an engagement in any respectable business; references first class. Address box 125 Herald office.

COPYING WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVING some leisure hours, and who is a fine and rapid penman. Address PENMAN, box 141 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS old, in a wholesale house; has been two years in the wholesale boot and shoe business. Address, stating where an interview may be had, M. J. F., Herald office.

TO LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS.—AS CLERK, OR in any capacity of trust, by an Englishman; considerable experience; references. Address J. T., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A POSITION TO TRAVEL, by a young man of superior business tact and energy, having a large acquaintance South; very best references; compensation no object first six months. Address F. and A. M., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUGGIST TO GO A short distance in the country. Call at Pacific Hotel, 173 Greenwich st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, Wednesday, 15th inst. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD CORRESPONDING AND ENTRY clerk; must be a rapid writer and understand French. Address, in own handwriting, CORRESPONDENT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT AS collector; can furnish undoubted reference. Address S. A., box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, EMPLOYMENT either as bookkeeper, cashier or general clerk; eight years' experience; A No. 1 reference; moderate salary expected. Address NEED, Herald office.

$125.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, WILL give this amount for a permanent situation, paying $25 per week, as salesman or collector; can furnish any amount of security. Address J. I. S., 367 Market street, Newark, N. J.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and groom, to go in the country. Call for two days or address G. W., 131 West 17th st., private stable.

A COLORED MAN, JUST FROM THE SOUTH, WISHES a situation as coachman or waiter; wages moderate; good reference. Call at or address 119 West 35th st.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; salary moderate; will make himself generally useful. Call at or address 112 West 25th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROtestant single man, who is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call on or address J. F., No. 8 East 25th st., private stable.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; best city references from former and last employer. Address P. D., box 112 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIable single young man; is sober and steady; a good driver; can do plain gardening if required; good reference. Address M. C., box 167 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHman; thoroughly understands his business; a first class city driver; well recommended from last employer. Call or address J. T., 235 East 48th st., private stable.

AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come highly recommended; nine years' city reference. Address M. C., box 161 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTEStant man, as coachman; is a careful driver and a good groom; is willing to make himself useful; best city reference. Address M., coachman, box 125 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant man, who is competent to take charge of a farm and live stock or of a garden; best references. Address W. G., Herald office.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARMER WANTS A SITUAtion as first class farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle and vegetable gardening; would take a farm on shares. Apply to or address M., 240 West 30th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARdener (married, no family); understands the management of greenhouses and graperies; would oversee a large farm in connection; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's estate. Address for three days W. B. J., box 171 Herald office.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; has thorough knowledge of business in all its various departments, greenhouses, hothouses and graperies; is a thorough good foot and respectable groom; can be highly recommended; six and a half years' references; none but a permanent place will suit. Address C. P., feed store, 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUStrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom, experienced city driver; best city reference. Address W. COACHMAN, box 115 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business, is a good groom and has the best city reference. Call on or address J. C., 186 East 32d st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent married man; understands the care of a gentleman's place; best city reference. Address G. G., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man; understands the care of horses and cows; willing and obliging; honest, sober and industrious; city reference. Address N. C., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city references. Address J. K., 29 Murray street, seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS coachman and gardener; no objection to go in the country; best reference from last employer. Call at 440 West 51st st.

SINGLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; good, careful driver; is sober, honest and industrious; best city reference. Apply at stables 48, 50 and 52 East 25th st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A farm to work on own shares, by an American man and wife; no family; is thirty years of age and has always been on a farm. Address FARMER, Billing's station, Columbia Railroad, Dutchess county, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, AS coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business. Address A., box 161 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, NOT afraid of work, who is a good driver and groom. May apply, with reference, at 422 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first class single man; best city reference. Address K. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man; understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; best references. Address GARDENER, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; can drive four in hand; best city reference. Call on or address F. G., at Baldwin's, carriage builders, corner of 10th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY CAPABLE GARDENER AND farmer, a gentleman's place to work and manage before April 1, or would work a profitable farm on shares; has a family; good reference. Address AGRI C. HORTIS, Jericho, L. I.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO ENCUMbrance, both English Protestants, man as coachman and gardener, wife as first class cook or take charge of a gentleman's place in city or country. Address J. D., box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GARdener; understands the care of horses, can milk cows and do general work about a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; can produce best reference. Address T. S., box 127 Herald office, for three days.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OF PRACtical experience in the culture of fruit under glass, including the propagating and culture of hot, greenhouse and store plants. Address W. H., at J. S. Barnes', florist, 27 East 14th st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A FIRST CLASS GARdener's place; understands his business in all its departments; reference can stand the strictest investigation; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; none but those having such to offer need apply. Address J. D. P., box 395 Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, MARRIED—A SITUAtion as gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all it branches, including the treatment of green and hothouse graperies, &c.; 11 years' experience in this country; best of references in regard to capability, industry, &c. Call on or address GARDENER, 1,213 Broadway, in the flower store.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 29 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORNER of 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American; age, about twenty. Must be well recommended.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO MAKE himself generally useful in a wholesale house; wages $3 50 a week to commence. Address L. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE BOY. Inquire at 45 East 29th st., to-day, between 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale drug store, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address DRUGS, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN THE PANTRY; also a boy who can open oysters and wait on table, at the Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WANTED—ACTIVE, GO-AHEAD MEN, IN CITY OR country, to sell the most attractive article ever offered; no patent humbug. 28 Dey st., up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SMALL place in the country; must understand gardening and taking care of horses and cattle; German preferred. Apply to J. S. CASE, 84 and 86 White street, New York.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN COMpetent to take charge of a register and draw ordinary papers. Address J. J. ROOT, Herald office, stating what salary is expected and reference, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO OPEN oysters and wait on tables. Apply at 612 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF AGE, OF EIGHT years' experience in mechanical business, would like a situation. Address WORK, 1,505 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, A CARPENTER, WISHES TO GET a situation with a real estate house agent; understands all kinds of jobbing, or would go as porter in a store. Address J., box 102 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH the carriage making business, would like a situation where he can be useful. Address CARRIAGE, 1,510 Broadway.

A YOUNG DENTIST, HAVING HIS OWN CHAIR AND instruments, with good references from his professors and patients, would like a situation with a dentist; no objection to the country or adjoining city. Address, for the whole week, T. Q. G., Herald office.

FILE CUTTERS—TWO BASTARD, TWO SMOOTH AND one mill wanted. SMYTH & PENNINGTON,
Bee Hive Works, Paterson, N. S.

GLASS SIGN PAINTERS—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, three first class sign painters. Apply to C. & J. SIGLER, corner Main and Fair sts., Paterson, N. J.

PLUMBER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS served some time and can do good jobbing. Apply at 182 7th st., corner av. A.

SATINETT PRINTER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS man, at the Harmony Print Works, 89 Greenwich st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST AND ENgineer, with inventive capacity for emergency, and can save you from 10 to 30 per cent in your present cost of fuel; best city reference. Address T. E. R., 729 Broadway, Scots' printing office.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED.—TWO GOOD WATCHmakers, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to MIDDLETON & BROTHER, No. 10 Maiden lane.

WATCHMAKER—AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN now open for an engagement. Address K. K. K., Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) pour soigner des enfants et coudre. Il faut avoir des recommandations. 125 East 35th st.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, MUNIE DE BONNES references, demande a se placer dans une famille respectable. S'adresser au 194 7me av.

CLOTHING.

AT 535 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 150 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH avenue—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. We will pay for Dresses from $10 to $40; Coats, from $4 to $10; Pants, $3 to $6. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 96 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 482 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH and Thirtieth streets—Ladies' and gent's will be astonished at the great prices S. Mintz pays in cash for cast off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, as we have large orders for the Western and California trade; a call or note through post will be punctually attended by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

MEDICAL.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPErience.—Private diseases successfully cured inside of 48 hours or no fee. Dr. FRANKLIN, 181 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 5 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, No. 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED; MANHOOD REstored. Office and consultations strictly private; all hours. DR. THOMPSON, 22 Ann street.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health, gives restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. THOMPSON'S FEMALE PILLS AND DROPS, price $5.—Powerful, certain immediately; never fail. Office 22 Ann street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 114 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A VERY FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE ON 116TH (wide) street; splendid location; terms to suit; price low. M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner of 116th st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY—940, WEST side, Third avenue, near Fifty-sixth street—Five story Philadelphia brick, with Store and Basement, 25x62x95; French plate glass, with silver bars front, and all the improvements on each floor; nearly new; only $35,000; terms easy; rented till 1st of May for $4,063. Owner in the same house. Ring the last bell.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE DWELLING, WITH Furniture, No. 5 Rutherford place, Stuyvesant square, lot in fee. Also, by same estate, No. 49 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place, full sized House and Lot; leasehold. Also the six story marble Building No. 514 Broadway, 25x100, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; lot in fee. Apply only to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY BROWN STONE House for sale very reasonably, in Forty sixth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; it is in perfect order and can be had with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, 25x68, No. 16 East Forty-sixth street; marble hall and mantels, hardwood finish, rosewood doors, with every improvement, cheap for cash; open daily for inspection; will exchange. Also Boulevard Fronts for sale low.
JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway.

AT 111 BROADWAY, BASEMENT OFFICES A AND B, by STANLEY DAY—The Real Estate Circular distributed free; mailed upon receipt of stamp. East Broadway, $12,000; Henry, $17,000; 2d av., $17,000; 3d av., $25,000; Lexington, $35,000; 21st, $5,500; 36th (stable), $5,500; 47th, $14,500; 60th, $26,000, $28,000; 62d, $10,000; 76th, $5,500; 92d, $8,000; 117th, $7,000; 115th, $11,000, $12,000.

A VARIETY OF EAST SIDE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Dwellings for sale on easy terms and reasonably; prices $13,000 to $240,000.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 20x56x100; high stoop, in perfect order; modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 121 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—HOUSE ON LEXINGTON AVEnue, near Fifty-third street, three story high stoop brown stone, 20x50x100, $19,000 only. Also one at $20,000, near Twenty-eighth street. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 434 Third avenue.

A TIME FOR EVERYTHING, AND THE PROPER time to buy a cheap, well located brown stone House, west of Third avenue, is when owner must sell. Call, for particulars, at 966 Third avenue, near Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—$5,000 LESS THAN VALUE, A FULL CORner Lot on Madison avenue, very near Grand Fifth Avenue entrance; also one middle of block. Address OWNER, box 118 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE TENEMENT PROPERTY NO. 143 Elizabeth street, between Spring and Broome streets; rents for $3,400 and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. Also premises No. 153 Elizabeth street. Apply at No. 40 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—ON EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, A four story brick tenement House, lot 20x100; price $11,000. For particulars apply to F. C. HILLBRAND, 65 East Thirteenth street, corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, THREE story high stoop brick House, about 23 feet front. Lot half block. Price $20,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—EAST THIRTIETH street, four story high stoop brown stone House, 22 feet front. Lot half block. Price $16,500; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STORE 38 FRONT STREET, near Coenties slip; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR STORY BRICK AND stone House, with 2 Lots 25x100, and Stable; situated on 125th street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; all in good order; possession given at any time. For particulars apply to owner, C. J. LAWRENCE, 15 Wall street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD TENEMENT PROPERTY on Suffolk street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, well rented. For full particulars apply to JOHN M. McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—MODERN THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, well located on Lexington avenue; price $19,500; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LOT 25X100, WITH TWO HOUSES, on Rivington street, near Bowery; also a large piece of Tenement Property, new.
NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 23 Fourth avenue.

GREATEST BARGAIN OUT.—$12,500.—SPLENDID three story brown stone, 20x45x100; perfect order; near Second avenue and Fiftieth street. Another on Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue.
LIONEL FROEHLICH, 820 Third avenue.

HARLEM—SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—THREE LOTS, 75x100, with neat two story and basement cottage; all improvements, near Mount Morris Park; finest neighborhood in Harlem. For this month $16,500. Terms easy.
BENJ. BROWNE, 2,240 Third avenue.

31ST STREET, BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND FOURTH avenues.—A three story brick House for sale; others in different locations.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

$6,500.—HARLEM.—A FINE THREE STORY high stoop basement and cellar Frame; all improvements; good location; must be sold; terms easy.
COTTON & LINSCOTT, corner 116th st. and Third av.

$28,000.—FOR SALE, A FOUR STORY BRICK House, with over full Lot, and with the Baking business, where everything is sold over the counter; also a Bakery to let, for $850 a month, in Harlem. Particulars at 1,454 Third avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 17.6x52x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FREScoed) brown stone House, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $51,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FINE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, 20x50x100, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order; only $36,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, parlor carpets, cornices, &c.; terms easy; possession. WATERLOW & CO.,
555 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 22X40, FULL LOT, north side 123d street, between the two Boulevards, will be sold very cheap; one or two can be had.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, IN COMPLETE order and in a fine location, will be sold for $13,750. Apply at 465 West Forty-seventh street, or 55 West Thirtieth street.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE—NO. 393 WEST FIFTY-third street; is in perfect order and has the improvements. For particulars apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

A FULL SIZED THREE STORY HOUSE FOR SALE, in Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; price $22,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A FINE SELECTION OF FRONTS ON FIFTH AVEnue. Also Boulevard Fronts for sale low. Also cross street Lots, near Boulevard, cheap for cash.
JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE, 20X50, IN PERFECT ORder, handsomely frescoed, near Fifth avenue, below Fiftieth street; not leasehold; $26,000.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, No. 4 Pine street.

A 3 STORY H. S. BROWN STONE, WEST 25TH ST. $19,000
3 story b. s. brick, frescoed, West 40th st. 15,500
3 story h. s. brick, West 33d st. 13,500
3 story h. s. brick, West 34th st. 14,000
Also large list of Tenement Property.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

CHARLES MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient. Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20x40x100; Columbia College leasehold; price $20,000; $12,000 can remain. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE—NINTH WARD—ELEGANT THREE story and basement high stoop brick House and Lot 25 Bank street, 25x95x100; every modern improvement and in perfect order; interior superb in every respect; neighborhood first class; price $20,000; terms to suit. Inquire on premises between 2 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—122 AND 124 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR Amity, 50 by 100 feet; adapted for residence or business purposes; price $31,000; terms liberal. Apply, from 1 to 3 P. M., to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY, ON the west side of Fourth avenue, below Fourteenth street. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT House, on Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avenues; South Brooklyn Property taken in part payment. Address box 3,563 Post office, or to WINANS & CO., 31 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, HANDsome three story high stoop brick House. Price $18,000; accommodating terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—BY A PARTY GOING ABROAD, THE furnished House No. 6 West Thirteenth street; furniture a must new. Also a very fine bay team, with Phaeton and Harness. Team can be tried. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 A. M. or from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House 28 Charlton street, in splendid order and all improvements; lot 25x100.
W. G. L. KING, 257 Hudson street.

5TH AVENUE HOUSES FOR SALE—LARGE AND small, in different locations; also other Houses, in choice locations. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

$22,000.—FOR SALE—BUILDING 107 SEVENTH avenue, 25x100, covering entire lot; rented for 5 years, at $2,200 per annum; a bargain. Apply at 49 Broadway.

$35,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone front House, No. 5 East Thirtieth street. For particulars and permit apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

Miscellaneous.

A COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE IN the city by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will be sent by mail, if desired, or can be had on application at the office No. 3 Pine street.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND LOTS IN NEW YORK city.—Seven brown stone Houses in Forty-fifth street; two in Forty-sixth; three in Forty-seventh; two in Forty-eighth; three in Thirty-ninth; four in Fifty-fifth; one in Fifty-sixth; three in Park avenue; four in Madison avenue; six in Eighty-fourth; two in Sixty-second; two in Forty-ninth; five in Sixty-fifth; ten in Sixty-ninth; eight in Seventieth; nine in Seventy-ninth; four in Eighty-seventh; three in Eighty-fifth; two in Fifty-first; four in Ninety-third; all first class, with all improvements. Apply at 29 Nassau street, room No. 5, or corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street.
J. S. FERGUSON & S. S. MANGAM.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

DWELLING HOUSES.—24 DWELLING HOUSES UP town for sale, by a non-resident, desirous of selling. They are chiefly nice three-story high stoop brown stone fronts, varying in size from 16.8 ft. to 25x100. The owner, JAMES EDDY, can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. at the store 162 Nassau street, corner Spruce.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
Owners of Dwellings desiring to avail themselves of our superior facilities for placing the same before the public should send in their lists without delay.
All property left with us is advertised in
our "Real Estate Gazette"
without charge. Corrected lists issued weekly.
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, Loans and Mortgages, No. 82 Cedar street.

HOUSES FOR RENT
advertised (in our "Real Estate Gazette" without charge.
The attention of owners is called to our superior facilities for renting and leasing Property. Corrected lists issued weekly. Applications now on file for houses in various parts of city and country. Apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, Loans and Mortgages, No. 82 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, TWO story, basement and cellar brick, Union street, Brooklyn, $6,500; do., $7,500; three story do., Washington avenue, $7,500; three story frame, four lots, Grove street, $5,500.
TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND STREET, BROOKLYN, opposite Washington Park, one first class brown stone House, 14 rooms and extension; this beautiful Park contains 36 acres in the centre of city; price low; terms easy.
S. B. JACKSON, on premises.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A LARGE first class three story House on Willow street, in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR Broadway, Brooklyn, remarkably low for cash, 8 Lots, nice House, 11 rooms, garden, fruit, &c.; only 35 minutes from ferry; cars within 250 feet of house.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also Grist Mill and Machinery; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S stores.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—ON JERSEY Heights, 20 minutes from either of the ferries; neighborhood very good; contains 13 rooms, marble mantels, Baltimore heater, range and heater combined; low price and easy terms. JAMES GLASSFORD, 343 Canal street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 25 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway, or 92 Front street.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate. For papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT RIVERSIDE (GREENWICH), CONN., DESIRABLE Country Seat for sale—14 rooms, new outbuildings, fruit, shade, shore front, nine acres land; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cosecob Bridge Station, Conn.

A PRINTED DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF COUNTRY Property for sale or to let distributed gratuitously; mailed on receipt of stamp. STANLEY DAY,
111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

A HOUSE TO LEASE THREE YEARS, SOUTHWEST corner Boulevard and Willis avenue, North New York; first class neighborhood; plenty ground and shade trees; three minutes' walk from boats; house is 32 by 24 feet, ten rooms, water and gas, furnished and beautifully decorated; rent $1,000 per year, worth $1,500. Inquire of M. W. SCOTT, 83 Cedar street, or on premises.

A FARM OF 15 ACRES AT A SACRIFICE, IF SOLD IMmediately; cost $17,000; price $10,000; good house, carriage house, &c., &c.; splendid location, 9 miles from city. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

AT MORRISANIA AND TREMONT—HOUSE AND 4 Lots, $2,500; House and 4 Lots, $4,000; House and 5 Lots, $5,500. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street, New York.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT HUDson Park, between Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale. This splendid property, comprising an elegant dwelling house 92 feet front by about 40 deep, built upon an eminence commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson, both up and down, contains every conceivable modern improvement, and is built and finished in a thoroughly first class manner; carriage house and other outbuildings are most complete and very substantial; the grounds are artistically and delightfully laid out and planted with choicest trees, shrubs and flowers. The property is one hour's ride from Wall street and easy of access by both railroad and steamboat, and, in view of the rapid railway improvements now nearing completion through this section, promises increasing value and makes it a most desirable residence or well worthy of the consideration of capitalists as a first class investment. Maps and full particulars to be had on application to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 183 ACRES, TEN MINUTES' walk of depot; all superior land; plenty of fruit; good improvements; in complete order; near New Brunswick; only $14,000.
J. S. FERGUSON & CO., 29 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT OF 60 ACRES, IN village of Six Mile Run; two miles from depot; superior location; first class improvements; well fruited; choice; $12,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 29 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE—135 ACRES, NEAR Milford; good house, 3,000 peach trees, apple and pear orchards, five acres of small fruits, all in bearing; price $10,000. Apply to owner, R. B. UNDERHILL, Milford, Del.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ON THE HUDSON, WESTchester county, New Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island, to exchange for city property.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FINE PLACE ON THE HUDSON, 45 MINUTES FROM city—Handsome, modern House, with bath, range, &c.; spring water, shade and fruit, greenhouse and grapery stocked, ice house filled. Price, furnished, $25,000. Decided bargain. WM. N. POOLEY, 23 Dey street.

FOR SALE—WHITE PLAINS, COUNTY SEAT, WESTchester county, one hour from Twenty-sixth street, with fine improvements, fruit, &c., near depot. Cottage House and Grounds, $10,000; do., $6,000; one and a half acres, $11,000; 15 acres, young orchard, &c., $9,500; desirably located; easy terms. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A desirable Residence on Strawberry Hill; house handsomely furnished; gas, furnace, &c.; eight bedrooms, besides parlor, library and dining room; outbuildings complete; four acres in lawn and evergreen; abundance of fruit; surroundings first class; situation high and healthy; fine views. Apply to owner, 54 East Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES VALUABLE HEAVY PINE Timber Lands in Georgia, convenient to railroad and river. Apply to O. H. EWING, with H. B. Claflin & Co., New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE MILE EAST OF BRESLAU City, L. I., of about 20 acres, with house and barn. Inquire of JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, Hyde Park, Queens Post office.

FOR SALE—NEW THREE STORY MANSION HOUSE, stable, 1½ acres, view, lawn, shade, fruit, 10 minutes from station, near the city, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey; price only $12,000. Inquire at office of H. B. STANTON, No. 4 Warren street.

FOR SALE—PRODUCING OIL LAND, NOW PAYING six per cent on $100,000; a Farm, near Oil City, containing 81 acres, with four producing wells on it, four engines, tanks, derricks, tools for putting down wells, all in good working order; dwelling for superintendent, barn, &c.; the high land considered the best part of the property, has not been tested; the adjoining farms are now being tested and have good paying wells on them. Address SAMUEL ALLEN, 126 South Third street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT FARM OF 13 ACRES, TWO Houses, Barn and Outbuildings; peaches, pears, apples and berries of all kinds; in a thriving town; near depot of Camden and Atlantic Railroad; 30 miles south of Philadelphia. Address box 55 Hammonton (N. J.) Post office.

FOR SALE—TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Dwelling, seven rooms, lot 1.9x150, water and sewerage; grapes and other fruits in abundance; respectable and healthy location, high ground, eight minutes' walk from two depots; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about leaving the State. Address OWNER, 149 Broadway, room No. 8.

FOUR HIGHLY IMPROVED PLANTATIONS, COMprising 5,900 acres of excellent land, on Roanoke river, in Mecklenburg county, Va., will be sold at auction on the premises on the 23d and 28th of February, 1871, in pursuance of a decree of the United States Circuit Court for Virginia, in the cause styled Baskerville, assignee, vs. Alexander et als. For terms of sale, description of lands, location, accessibility, improvements, &c., address
S. P. THROWER, } Trustees.
R. D. BASKERVILLE, }
Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va.

HACKENSACK COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES of all prices; near depot, 50 minutes by rail, for sale and to let. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

HOTEL TO LEASE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., CONtaining 30 rooms; locality unsurpassed. For further particulars call on or address JOHN VOORHIS & SON, Greenwich, Conn., or Forty-second street and First avenue, New York.

NORTH NEW YORK.—A RARE CHANCE TO PURchase a Plot of 16 Lots, with front on two streets, and a good Dwelling House, at a bargain, only five minutes from Harlem bridge.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—COUNTRY STORE, TAVERN and 30 Acres of Land, in a very healthy locality, 10 miles from railroad station, 52 miles from New York; trade in store last year, $1,600; in tavern, $700; stock worth $1,400; can be bought on easy terms; price $4,500; cash $1,500; balance $300 yearly. Also Farm of 100 acres, adjoining; small house, large barn, good orchard; price $2,500; cash $1,000; balance easy.
GEO. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., 50 MINUTES FROM New York, a large House, 23 rooms, kitchen, laundry, furnace, range, gas and water throughout; bathrooms, conservatory, stable, greenhouse, grapery, flower and vegetable gardens, fine shade and fruit trees, &c.; about 4 acres of Ground. Also other Property for sale or to let.
PRICE & HAINES, 271 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.,
or J. D. PRICE, 72 Nassau street, New York.

TO LET—NEAR WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, furnished House, with 15 rooms, stable, garden, fruit, &c.; within five minutes of ferry.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

TO LET—NICE COTTAGE, UNION HILL, $15 PER month; Cottage, Hudson City, $20 per month; Cottage, Bergen, $15 per month. Furnished Residence, 22 miles, Morris and Essex Railroad, $900 per annum. Unfurnished, complete, Residence, $500 per year.
CHARLES W. WARD, 73 Cedar street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, AT YONKERS, situated about ten minutes' walk from the depot, containing about four acres of land, with a fine apple orchard and an abundance of choice fruit and shade trees; also an ice house, filled, and good outbuildings. The house is large and commodious and has all the modern improvements. This place is unsurpassed for an out of town residence. For further particulars apply at 45 Day street, New York, or to FARRINGTON & BOCKWELL, Yonkers.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

WASHINGTON BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE, Washington, D. C.—This Property will be sold at auction on Wednesday, 22d March, to the highest bidder (if not previously sold at private sale), on the following terms:—$8,000 cash, and balance one, two, three, four and five years' credit, with interest. The property is situated corner of K and Twenty-seventh streets; lot 150 by 100 feet; the improvements are all of brick and consist of a four story Malt House and Brewery, with splendid vaults, a two story Dwelling, stables and wash shed. The brewery has lately been rearranged to boil by steam, with all the best improvements for labor-saving and economical running; everything is in perfect order and complete for continuing the present business, and is now being run as an ale and porter brewery. Address WASHINGTON BREWERY, Washington, D. C.

$90,000.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, a large Piece of Property, located twenty minutes from City Hall, New York, embracing over seven lots. Buildings are large and substantial, and now rent for over $18,000. 9,000 feet of floor room is unoccupied, and is well suited for manufacturing. Parties wanting Steam Power can get their rent and power without cost, besides getting over twelve per cent on the investment. Address ENTERPRISE, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A HANDSOME FARM OF 600 ACRES, 55 MILES FROM New York; the buildings consist of private dwelling, hotel, six tenant houses, seven barns, two stables, saw and grist mills, blacksmith and wagon shops; all in perfect order; to exchange for city property.
G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS BUSINESS on Broadway, established 15 years, will be sold a bargain, with or without Store and Fixtures, or will exchange for Real Estate. Apply to MADOX, 73 Nassau street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, desirable Tenement Property in Jersey City, near ferry; well rented; terms to suit. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn—Two Lots, in a desirable part of Gates avenue, 25x200, running through to Quincy street. Address, stating value of property for exchange, S. J. K., box 5,763 New York Post office.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—TO LEASE, SALE OR exchange, a comfortable Country Residence, carriage house, &c., fronting on the Passaic river, nine miles from New York, five minutes from depot, suitable for boarding house or hotel. Address RUTHERFURD, box 197 Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE FRUIT FARM ON THE Hudson, with commanding views; 30 acres, fine soil, desirable buildings, fruit, shade; surroundings unexceptionable; equity $12,000. Address THE OWNER, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS JEWELRY, SILVER ware and Diamonds in part payment for a House in New York; House for sale in Mount Vernon at a bargain.
A. J. HUNT, 344 Broome street, New York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TENEMENT OR OTHER PROperty, the best corner Barroom in this city, with ladies' and gents' Restaurant; oyster ranges, everything in complete order; doing a first class trade profit; rent $6,000 a year; long lease. Address CAPITAL, box 139 Herald office. No agents.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE OR ANY PERSONAL property, or Brooklyn property, for country store property on railroad. Address, with full particulars, STORE, Herald office. Agents not answered

WANTED—MERCHANDISE FOR REAL ESTATE, good Mining Stocks and Railroad Stocks. Address WESTERN MAN, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CITY OR JERSEY PROPERTY WANTED—TO EXchange for a stock of Merchandise and old established Business; difference, if any, paid in cash. Address EXCHANGE, box 120 Herald office.

PARTIES HAVING FIRST CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE or rent, furnished or unfurnished, apply for responsible tenants to EVERETT LIBRARY, 683 Sixth avenue.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A PLOT of two to six Lots, on some of the cross streets north of Fifty-ninth street. Owners of such may address PURCHASER, Herald office.

TENEMENT HOUSES WANTED FOR AN ESTATE, AS investment.—Will buy or lease. Address, with full particulars, TRUSTEE, box 173 Herald office.

TWO HOUSES WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE MUST be 25 feet wide, modern improvements, above Fourteenth street; the other from 18 to 22 feet, high stoop; must be north of Twenty-third street.
POTTER BROTHERS, 5½ Pine street.

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE DEMAND FOR GOOD Houses.—Owners are solicited to call or send us full description and particulars of houses, either for sale or to rent. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED TO BUY—ON THE EAST SIDE, A PRIVATE House; mostly cash; not above $18,500. Address L. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH AVEnues, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, a desirable House at a fair price. Owners apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, IN THE NEIGHBORhood of New York and convenient to cars or ferry; price not to exceed $5,000. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

WANTED—IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, A DESIRAble House, well located, at a fair price. Owners, apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED—IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, A GOOD, medium sized House, at a fair price. Owners, apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BETWEEN FOURTH AND Fifth avenues and Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, a desirable House, at a fair price. Owners, apply, with full particulars, to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NEW HOUSE, HIGH stoop brick or brown stone, not less than 20 feet wide, between Fourth and Seventh avenues. Price from $25,000 to $30,000. Will offer $10,000 in merchandise, $10,000 cash and remainder on mortgage. Address, stating locality of same, HOUSE, box 149 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN OFFICE—SITUATED BEtween Twentieth and Thirty-fifth streets and between Fourth and Sixth avenues; reference required. Address G. B., room 102 Trinity Building, New York.

AN OLD DWELLING OR STORE HOUSE WANTED—For the artificial flower business. Address, with lowest rent, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, box 170 Herald office.

ANY PERSON HAVING A NICELY FURNISHED House wishing to relinquish the cares of housekeeping and board in the house can hear of an opportunity by addressing AMERICAN WIDOW, 54½ West Thirty-second st.

WANTED—A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM, CONnecting, for two ladies; must be between Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth streets and Sixth and Fourth avenues; none but first class parties need answer; references exchanged. Address L. P. L., 54½ West Thirty-second street.

BELOW TWENTY-THIRD STREET—WANTED, FOR man and wife, Part of a House; rent not to exceed $600; payable in advance. Address J. A. TRAVERS, 48 Beekman street.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT WANTED. Owners will find it greatly to their advantage to place their Houses in the hands of the subscriber, whose facilities for renting and central location enable him to obtain the best class of tenants.
T. C. BENNETT, 33 Union square, north.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED to rent, for strictly private families, for one or more years. Call, with particulars, on POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

HOUSE WANTED—ON MAY 1, A FOUR STORY brown stone or brick front dwelling, with all modern improvements, either furnished or unfurnished, gas fixtures included, in a good neighborhood, above Fourteenth street; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address, stating size of house and location, B. W. J., station F.

HOUSES WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at rentals of $1,000 to $5,000 per annum, to meet demands of customers.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

STORE BUILDING WANTED—IN EITHER SIXTH OR Eighth avenue; rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. Address G. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR RENT, ONE OR TWO LOTS of Ground, with Buildings suitable for foundry, boiler or large blacksmith shop. Address W. C. B., care of Marvin & Co., 255 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A WELL FURNISHED Sitting and Bed Room, or one large Room, without board; price, including fire, not to exceed $10 a week; house must be quiet and clean; vicinity of Madison square preferred. Address, stating terms, ADVOCATE, Herald office.

WANTED—ON A FIVE YEARS' LEASE, A FOUR story House, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth streets, Seventh and Fourth avenues; rent not to exceed $2,500. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

WANTED—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A PIANO manufactory. Address, giving full particulars, PIANO, Herald office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, a House, containing about twelve or fourteen rooms. Rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, A., box 214 Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL THREE OR FOUR STORY House, for a responsible tenant; location, Fourteenth to Fortieth street, Fifth to Eighth avenue; rent not to exceed $2,000 per annum. Immediate possession. Address IMMEDIATE, box 1.5 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE PHYSICIAN, TWO NEATLY furnished Rooms, suitable for an office, with conveniences for light housekeeping; with a refined lady preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, LEROY, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS CONNECTING, FOR HOUSEkeeping, in a respectable locality; rent not exceeding $25. References exchanged. Address S., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—UP TOWN, A FIRST CLASS four story high stoop House, in good neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $2,000. Address box 3,220 Post office, stating size of house and rent.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF the city, a small, fully furnished House, from April 1. Address, stating particulars, terms, &c., S., box 177 Herald office.

WANTED—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed, for first class tenants. Parties wishing to rent will please send particulars to office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY high stoop House, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues; rent not to exceed $2,000; unfurnished. Address, stating size of house, J. H. W., station D.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished House; must be in a first class neighborhood up town. Address box 116 Post office, Tarrytown, New York.

BILLIARDS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY FIRST CLASS NEW and second hand Tables at great bargains, at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847).
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14 and 15,
at 10½ o'clock,
AT THE MARBLE HOUSE NOS. 10 AND 12 UNION SQUARE EAST, BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, VALUABLE LEASE OF HOTEL as above, including Good Will, Furniture and Fixtures, stock of Wines and Liquors, &c., &c., without reserve, to close the concern.
Lease of No. 10 has five years to run from 1st May, 1870, at $9,000 per annum.
Lease of No. 12 has two years, from 1st May, 1869, at $4,000 per annum.
The sale will commence with the Leases, at 10½ o'clock.
PARLOR FURNITURE—Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Curtains and Cornices, rosewood and black walnut Furniture, en suite; Mantel Ornaments, &c., &c.
DINING ROOMS—Black walnut Furniture, Extension Tables, do. Chairs; Buffets, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.; Glassware in variety, Table Linen, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads; Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, first quality; Mattresses and Bedding, Sheets, Blankets, &c., &c.; Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, &c.
KITCHEN—Two Moneause's patent Ranges, do. Broilers; copper Boiler, copper and zinc Kitchen Utensils, all nearly new and made to order for the hotel, with a variety of articles incidental to a first class hotel and restaurant.
BARROOM—Counters, Tables and Chairs, English Beer Pump, Glass Ware, Silver plated Ware and a fine stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, selected expressly for the hotel.
Catalogues on Monday.
SATURDAY, Feb. 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
Important sale of
American and European Pictures.
One of the finest collections offered this season
Will be sold at auction
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
The collection will comprise some of the finest examples of our native and resident artists, and also some of the finest specimens of the modern European schools. Every picture will be guaranteed original.

J. F. Cropsey,	Wm. Hart,	A. H. Wyant,
Wm. H. Brown,	F. G. Brown,	J. Pope,
C. A. Summers,	J. Fairman,	J. Williamson,
J. Ward,	E. Spangler,	J. C. Wiggins,
H. J. Blauvelt,	W. Magrath,	A. Parton.

Foreign.

Robie, of Paris,	F. Schmitz,
Woltze, Dusseldorf,	Chas. Sei, Dusseldorf,
T. Wilms, Brussels,	J. Buetler, Dusseldorf,
C. Schlesinger, Dusseldorf,	Angus, Paris.

Adolph Ernst, pupil of A. Achenbach, and others.
Also a very fine copy of Murillo's
ADORATION,
Painted by Don Jose Roldan, of Seville, Spain: size, 7 by 10 feet.
The Pictures are now on exhibition.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock, on this day (Tuesday), February 14—Superb Suits, Drawing Room Furniture, covered brocatel; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated city maker, Stool, Cover; Marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinet, Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Paintings, by eminent artists; Mirrors, Lace Curtains, artistic bronze Statuary, Clocks, Ornaments; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Mattresses, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, Chinaware; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; Furniture servants' apartments.
AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' ANNUAL SALE OF FINE OIL Paintings will take place at the Somerville Gallery on Monday night, February 20.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15,
at 10½ o'clock,
OPENING SPRING SALE
OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
400 CASES
FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS, DIRECT FROM CITY AND EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
including full lines of fine goods, manufactured expressly for first class city retail trade.
Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition on morning of sale. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 132 Church street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RETAIL STOCK, A DECLINING business, consisting of China, Crockery, Yellow Ware, plated Table Cutlery, &c.—FARRINGTON & SEIXAS, Auctioneers, will sell Tuesday, February 14, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 50 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods, to be sold from the shelves in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods packed free of charge.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 105 Liberty street and 111 Cedar street.
By WALDRON & COOKE,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
16 Parlor Suits.
These suits were made for city retail trade, of first class frames, and upholstered in the latest styles.
9 Extension Tables.
The tables are 8, 10 and 12 feet in length, made of solid walnut, in the most substantial manner; 3 cost $60, 4 cost $70 each. 7 Lounges and Chairs,
being the Turkish or Oriental style, being the most luxurious lounge now made; plain and fancy coverings.
8 Centre Tables.

ARTISTS' AUCTION SALE.
B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.
500 CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS
at auction, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, by order of artists, without any reserve, at Gallery 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Dealers, attend.

A.—MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Etageres, &c., &c.
M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Tuesday), February 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, Parlor Suits, in variety; rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Hair Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Lounges and Easy Chairs, Secretary, Desks, Mirrors, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Oil Paintings and Engravings, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Kitchen Ware, &c.; the whole to be sold by order of the mortgagee. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURniture.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers,
this (Tuesday) morning, February 14, at 10½ o'clock,
at the elegant mansion 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue. Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte; Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, silk and striped reps; Cabinets, bois de rose; gilded and marble top Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bronzes, Clocks, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Dining Table, Sideboard; Glass, China and Silver Ware, &c.; in all over 500 lots of useful household furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.
Over $30,000 worth and 400 Lots, by Catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell
this day (Tuesday), commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art contained in above private brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent brilliant toned 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE OF the entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Gladstone House, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. On Wednesday and Thursday, February 15 and 16, the entire Furniture and Fixtures of the above hotel. It will embrace rich carved black walnut Bedroom Suits, black walnut and rosewood Parlor, Dining Room Furniture; best curled Hair Mattresses, Live Feather Bolsters and Pillows; all the Blankets, Sheets and Bedding, Table Linen, fine China and Glassware; a large quantity of Copper Boilers and Cooking Utensils, Office Furniture, Herring's fireproof Safe, Annunciator, Clock, &c.; all the Carpets and Oilcloths, Lace and Damask Curtains and Cornices, French Plate, Pier and Mantel Mirrors. The Furniture is in good condition, having been furnished to order about a year ago. By order of the mortgagees.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell on Thursday, 16th inst., the Restaurant 80 Nassau street. Can be bought cheap at private sale before Thursday. JOHN A. DUNN, 253 Bowery.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell this day at their salesroom, 253 Bowery, at 11 o'clock, magnificent black walnut carved Bedsteads, marble top Dressing Cabinets, Washstands, Tables, Suit black walnut in striped reps, Extension Table, Dining Room Chairs, black walnut Ice Box, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Crockery and Cooking Utensils and a general assortment of Household Furniture.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—VALUABLE THIRD AVENUE Property.—F. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.—V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell, at public auction, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, February 28, 1871, six Lots, on Third avenue, near Forty-second street, in the vicinity of the Grand Union depot. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, 11 Pine street, or to SAMUEL CARDWELL, Executor, 526 Third avenue.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. (LATE LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co.), Clinton Hall, Astor place.—This (Tuesday) evening, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an extraordinary collection of Fine Books.
Thursday and Friday evenings, Feb. 16 and 17, at 5 o'clock, sale of Silver and Copper Coins and Medals. Catalogues ready.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Wednesday, February 15.
Marshal's sale at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, the Cloths and Cassimeres, lot Tobacco, lot Fancy Goods.
Wednesday, Feb. 15.
Household Furniture.
Saturday, Feb. 18.
Household Furniture.
Every attention paid to sales of Household Furniture at the residences of families; also to Horses, Carriages, Stocks of Merchandise, &c.

JACOB LOSAUT, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, to pay storage and expenses, 1 large Wardrobe, 2 Desks, 1 mahogany Table, 1 Letter Press, 1 Clock, 2 Chairs, Oak Partitions, Iron Railing, &c.

J. H. PLATT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 442 Canal street, a large assortment of new and second hand Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Wardrobes, Closets, Secretary Bookcases, Sideboards, Hatstands, Extension and other Tables, Pier and other Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloth, Beds and Bedding, Hair and other Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture, &c.; also two Sewing Machines, in good order.

MORTGAGE SALE
of a first class Brewery.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, at 11 A. M., at Nos. 76 and 78 East Eleventh street, between First and Second avenues, one Steam Engine, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, splendid Copper Stills, Coolers, Worms, Mash and Receiving Tubs; also a large quantity of Casks, Barrels, &c.; also Horses, Trucks, Wagons, Single and Double Harness; also Office Furniture, Iron Safe, Desks, &c.
Also the unexpired term of
Lease of Premises.
By order of Attorney for Mortgagees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—T. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, 224 Bowery, sells on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, by order of the mortgagee, the Stock and Fixtures of the Vinegar Factory 114 Ludlow street, in one or more lots. Sale positive.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 400 lots women's choice Clothing, Bedding, Furs and other valuable goods. Order of F. Ganley, Division street.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 6 City Hall place,
will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, the Fixtures of the Liquor Store at 170 Cherry street. Fine walnut Counter, French plate Mirror, Clocks, Stove, splendid Ale Pump, copper Pump, Casks and Kegs; also Furniture, mahogany Bedstead, Sofa, China, Closet, &c. By order of Mrs. Margaret Henry.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BRIGHT, CHEERFUL SUIT OF ROOMS IN PRIVATE family, upon moderate terms; comforts of home offered; private table if desired. 278 Fourth avenue, near Calvary church. References.

1 LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM, HOT AND COLD water, grate, register, large closets, &c., with Board, for gentleman and wife. 58 West Thirty-third street. References exchanged.

1.—SECOND HOUSE WEST OF SIXTH AVENUE, 101 West Twentieth street.—Furnished Rooms, for families; also for single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, and for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

5TH AVENUE, 62.—FAMILIES DESIRING HOTEL Board, with elegant Rooms, are invited to call; accommodations for four young gents at reasonable rates.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Apartments, with Board, private table if desired, at 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with good Board, suitable for families and single gentlemen. 180 and 182 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 VANDAM STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL.—HANDsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, also one large front Room, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

8TH STREET, 129, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. Opposite Mercantile Library.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUIT OF Rooms, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without private table; also single Rooms.

10TH STREET, 106 EAST.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished Rooms and Board, on reasonable terms; few boarders; good location; excellent table; references.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Pleasant front Rooms to let on first and second floors, with Board, suitable for families or gentlemen; reference required.

13 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished Room on second floor; also Rooms for single gentlemen; French cooking.

14TH STREET, NO. 241, WEST.—TO LET, WITH Board, an elegant back Parlor and Bedroom, on first floor; also two large Rooms with Bedrooms, on fourth floor, front, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references required.

16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SINGLE GENTLEman, third story back hall Bedroom, with Board; terms moderate; reference.

23 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway.—To rent, with first class Board, a Suit of Rooms on second floor and a large Room on third floor.

24TH STREET, NO. 42.—A HANDSOME PARLOR Floor, with or without Board, in a private family; references exchanged.

25 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO SINGLE Rooms on second floor and a Room on third floor, suitable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with Board. References.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished front Room and Bedroom on second floor; same on third floor; with every convenience; with or without Board; very moderate terms; first class location.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, THIRD HOUSE from Fifth Avenue Hotel.—To let, handsomely furnished Second Floor, en suite or singly, with first class Board, to gentlemen.

26TH STREET.—TWO OR THREE PERSONS CAN BE accommodated at No. 44, in a small New England family, who do not move in May; location fine. Terms moderate.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms on the parlor floor, with Board, suitable for small family; also a single Room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—To let, furnished, with Board, one single Room and one double Room, to gentlemen.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—One or two pleasant Rooms, with first class Board; fire, gas and good attendance; references exchanged.

37 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished front Room, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board; beautiful extension Parlor; also large Room on second floor; every convenience; terms moderate; unexceptionable location, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

48 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—PLEASANTLY furnished Rooms, with Board; references given and required.

55 WEST 12TH STREET.—A LARGE BACK PARLOR and Room on third floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or small family, with excellent Board.

58 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, en suite and singly, on second and third floors, for gentlemen or families, with first class Board; rates low. References.

58 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—A SUIT OF Rooms on the second floor, with Board.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, HANDSOMEly furnished, to gentleman and wife, with Board; references required.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

68 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Several Rooms, well furnished, with first class Board, in a private family; terms moderate.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—SECOND STORY FRONT Parlor and Bedroom, with unexceptionable Board to a family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO OR three nicely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; references exchanged.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

110 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—One or two gentlemen requiring a permanent home in a small private family can have elegant accommodations, with Board. References.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Suit of well furnished Rooms, suitable for small family, with private table; easy terms to a quiet, responsible party. References.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Third story Rooms, southern exposure, with first class Board; gentlemen wishing superior accommodations can be suited; references exchanged.

133 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FINE SECOND floor front Room and two Hall Bedrooms; table first class and terms moderate.

140 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Fourth avenues.—Apartments and single Rooms to let, with Board; French house.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENtlemen, several choice neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, in the first class residence; terms moderate.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—A furnished front and Hall Room, on same floor, with Board; fine location; modern improvements. Terms reasonable. References required.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board, to families or parties of gentlemen; terms moderate; location first class.

305 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BEtween Eighth and Ninth avenues.—Back Parlor, furnished, to rent, with Board; references exchanged.

328 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET (LATE 180).—Excellent Board, large and single Rooms, stationary basins, hot and cold water; ample closets and bath; $6 to $8 per week.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with superior Board or private table, the Drawing Room Floor, comprising three splendid rooms; ample closets, &c.; also three Rooms on third floor; terms moderate to first class parties; unquestionable reference.

452 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A COMfortably furnished Room to let, to two gentlemen willing to room together, with or without Board; fire and gas; convenient to Eighth and Ninth avenue cars and Twenty-third street stages.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN house, between Fourth avenue and Broadway, will let Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, front, with Board. Address M. L., box 113 Herald office.

A PLEASANT SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM TO let, with first class Board; also single Rooms. 36 Perry street, near Fourth, convenient to all west side cars.

BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY FURnished with walnut furniture; carpet, &c.; the best; table first class. 232 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue. Terms moderate. References.

BOARD AND NURSING FOR A LADY, BEFORE AND during confinement, at Dr. and Madame GRINDLE'S, 130 West Twenty-sixth street.

TWO OR THREE PERSONS, WILLING TO PAY A REmunerative price for first class accommodation, in a genteel private family, may obtain handsome Rooms and comforts of home at [illegible] West Thirty second street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES [illegible] ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A REspectable private family, where the comforts of a home can be secured. Address, stating terms and location, [illegible], box 170 Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES PERMANENT Board in a house where there are few boarders. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, [illegible], box 3,120 Post office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GOOD Board wanted—By a gentleman, wife and [illegible] years old. Address HENRY, box [illegible] Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE TO hire a Second Floor, from May 1, with Board [illegible] with a private family, in Seventh or Tenth [illegible] the rooms if desired. Address A. F., box 142 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN desirous of learning English in a [illegible] family; one large Room and good table required. Address G. B. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child in first class locality; second floor front; board not to exceed $[illegible]. Address L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN a private family, with front and hall Rooms, gas and fire; terms not to exceed $[illegible] per week; in the vicinity of Sixth avenue [illegible]; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, giving location, WATSON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—SIX ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS private table; best reference required. Address BOARDER, Herald office, Wednesday and Thursday.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, FOR A SOUTHern gentleman and lady, with two little sons, four and six years old, now on their way North; a large first class house having many boarders preferred. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, J. T., Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM, PARTIAL Board, for gentleman; private family preferred; state terms (must be moderate) and full particulars by letter only. JNO. W. NORTON, 62 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES FURNISHED ROOM UP town, moderate price; breakfast and tea prepared from material provided; cheerful house and quiet home comforts. Address, stating terms, SEXTUS, Herald office.

UNE FAMILLE FRANCAISE.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a furnished Room, Board or partial Board, in a respectable French family, in New York or Brooklyn, where the French language only is spoken. Address for two days, X. A., Herald office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family (Spanish preferred), for $7 per week, fire extra, at $1 per week, location between Bleecker and Eighteenth streets, Third and Sixth avenues. Address R. M. F., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, four years old; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, box 152 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WORKROOM and bedroom adjoining, with Board, for a lady; gas and water required. Address, stating terms, E. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PLEASANT Room and home comforts, with breakfast and tea. Address N. A. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND STORY FRONT OR BACK Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife; private family preferred; location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets. Address, stating terms, C., box 3,159 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BETWEEN FOURteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, a Room, with fire, breakfast during week and full Board on Sunday. Address, with terms, W. M. B., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GENTLEman, wife and two ladies, two furnished Rooms on second floor, with Board. Location this side of Eightieth street. References exchanged. Address FRANKLIN, Herald office.

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BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, FROM the 15th, a Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; rooms unexpectedly vacated; location and table superior; references required. Apply at 177 Montague street, corner of Clinton.

HOTELS.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway, the cheapest and most comfortable in New York; central location—Lodgings, 50c.; Rooms by the week, $2 to $8. Restaurant, Bar, &c.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL—NO. 30 BOWERY, CORner Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished; 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 26 AND 28 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers and Traders' National Bank, entire Floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat; short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FINE STORE TO LET—25X75, WITH BASEMENT with Lease if desired; well lighted, newly fitted up. Possession immediately. Terms reasonable. 14 Fourth av.

A CORNER—ONE OF THE BEST IN HARLEM, TO lease for five years, for a drug store; rent $1,000 per year. M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th st.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE IN ELEVENTH STREET, near University place, containing 21 rooms; first class alterations will be made for a desirable business. EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID SIXTH AVENUE CORNER.—WILL GIVE three or five years' lease; no better in the city for drug or liquor business. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A STORE AND BASEMENT—STORE SECOND DOOR from Broadway, No. 5 Waverley place; a Store from May 1 and Upper Part from April 1. 21 Clinton place.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.
To lease, the 5 story Building, with basement and subcellar, No. 689 Broadway, corner of Fourth street, now occupied by the Howe Machine Company, having about 20 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet on Fourth street and an L 40x80 feet, making in all 140 feet front on Fourth street; will be leased together or divided as may be desired. Also the 5 story marble front Building, 707 Broadway, above Fourth street, 25x120 feet; may be extended through to Mercer street if desired. Apply to STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 Broadway.

BARCLAY STREET STORE, A FEW DOORS FROM the Astor House.—To rent, with possession, five story Basement and Cellar, Store, 14 Barclay street; fine order; moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BACK PART OF THE CIGAR STORE TO LET—757 Broadway, New York.

DESK ROOM—WARM AND CLEAN; $6 AND UPWARD rent per month; at 296 Broadway, between Reade and Duane streets. Apply for eight days to L. GOLDSTEIN, third floor.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—STORES TO LET, DESIRABLY located, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; they are first class in every particular and suitable for dry goods, drug, house furnishing and grocery stores. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty fourth street, or 55 Broadway.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A STORE AND DWELLing, No. 295, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, on the west side. Apply to ROBERT JONAS, 152 Varick street.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE, WITH BARROOM, IN best location in the city. Inquire at 75 Cortlandt street.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE—AT A moderate rent; located in Chambers street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel; about 100 rooms; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street.

STORES TO LET.

115 Broad,	109 Front,	119 Front,
52 and 53 West,	27 Old slip,	65 Pine,
454 Broadway,	84 & 86 Washington,	71 Pine,
104 East 19th st.	622 Broadway,	734 Broadway,

Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

STORES AND LOTS—WATER FRONT; EIGHT CAR lines; three ferries within two blocks; rent low. DAVID W. McLEAN, ship chandler, corner Delancey and East sts.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS, TO LET—IN BUILDing corner Bank and West streets; steady power, light rooms, hoistways and all conveniences for manufacturing. Apply to PEEK & BOGART, on premises, or MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—NO. 535 SIXTH avenue; extending through to Broadway; size 19x[illegible]. Possession immediately; rent $1,500. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT WELL known and popular Hotel, the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring streets; will be leased to a responsible party upon liberal terms. For particulars apply to C. KNOX, Hatter, 212 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, THREE Floors, in a new building; patent hoistway; windows all round; size 25x[illegible] each; suitable for piano factory, &c. R. E. HINE, 307 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—NO. 520 BROADWAY, FOUR STORY BUILDing. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FIFTY LOTS and good House, situated on Tower Hill, opposite Sixtieth street, New York, on line of Union Hill and Guttenberg horse cars and convenient to Forty-second street ferry, suitable for a gardener, 1 mile to public garden. Address P. W. GLEAR, 25 Barclay street.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO YEARS, A THREE STORY BRICK House in the rear of 25 West Thirteenth street, suitable for all business purposes and mechanical trades; rent $[illegible] per month.

TO LET—THREE STORES, FOUR STORIES AND CELlar, in West Eleventh street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue; front on the water; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT OFFICES, ONE A CORner, in Park Building, 37 Park row, first floor. Apply to the Janitor.

TO LET—A COAL YARD, 25x100, COMPLETELY [illegible] all under cover; possession immediately; located in Greenwich street, between Horatio and Gansevoort. Inquire of J. C. HICK & CO., 10 Gansevoort street.

TO LET—RENT LOW—THE FOUR STORY BRICK [illegible] No. 10 and 12 James slip, corner of Water street. Apply to A. FRAZER, 81 Cliff street.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BUILDING 127 AND 129 Seventh avenue, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well lighted. Apply to W. JONES, 127 Seventh avenue.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR SEVERAL YEARS, A VERY nice Hotel, all furnished, with [illegible] rooms and improvements. [illegible] Imperial French [illegible] only good one [illegible] States. Inquire at 264 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-first street.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CELLAR 137 Washington street, just [illegible] for the egg, fruit, potato or produce business.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, LIGHTED on all sides, near Broadway. Apply on the premises, 99 White street.

TO LET—IN KENT BUILDING, 79 NASSAU STREET, near Fulton, First Floor Front, above store, 14x60. Rent $1,000; 3 years lease. Apply at room No. 1.

TO LET—16 LOTS, WITH WATER FRONT, BETWEEN West street and Thirteenth avenue. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, 281 West Eleventh street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE STORY BUILDING, 104 Walker street, near Broadway. Inquire of Mr. R. H. KERR, 151 Centre street.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN THIRD STORY front, No. 163 Broadway. Apply to JOHN W. RITCH, 58 Ann street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 217 CANAL street; also Store, Basement and Lofts 213 Canal street. Inquire on the premises, between the hours of 11 and 2, or of S. McCOY, 577 Grand street.

TO PIANOFORTE MAKERS.—TO LET, FOR A TERM of years, a Brick Factory, 40 feet by 90, five stories high, with steam power; steam and gas all through. ANDREW SPENCE, 10 Cortlandt street.

6TH AVENUE—HOUSE AND STORE TO LEASE—BEST business location, near Twenty-fifth street, west side. For particulars inquire at 701 Broadway, first floor, over Schirmer's Music store.

82 NASSAU STREET.—TO LET, LARGE STORE IN basement and first class Offices on first floor, suitable for bankers, brokers, insurance, &c. Inquire of T. L. DAVIS, room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

AT LOW RENTS—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses, on Fifth, Madison park and Lexington avenues; on West 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 45th, East 58th, 41st, 50th, 54th and 57th streets. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

FURNISHED—A HOUSE IN WEST TWELFTH STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to a responsible party, at a fair price; possession the 1st of March. Address SALESMAN, box 1,366 Post office.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—Brown stone high stoop, three stories; 11 rooms; parlors handsomely frescoed; in perfect order. Inquire on the premises, 109 West Twenty-seventh street, from 11 to 3.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, HOUSE No. 8 West Twenty-eighth street. English basement, 25x60, furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—FROM MARCH 1, A FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, furnished; rent moderate, and part taken out in board. Inquire at 40 East Nineteenth street.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE FAMIly, very large and elegant stone House, 28 East Twenty-second street; no bill on house. Call before 1 o'clock. W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl street.

TWO VERY ATTRACTIVE AND GOOD HIGH STOOP furnished Houses to rent; one on Twenty-second street, west side, and the other east of the lower end of Central Park; both in excellent order and very handsomely furnished; rents $2,100 and $2,500; possession of the uptown house in two weeks the other in April. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, the three story brown stone high stoop Dwelling 225 West Forty-ninth street. Possession April or May 1. Apply to GEORGE D. BAYAUD, 19 Beaver or 35 West Twenty-fourth street.

$160 PER MONTH FOR A FIRST CLASS BROWN stone House, handsomely furnished, 20 minutes from Fulton ferry, in Brooklyn, or $80 per month and Board. Address W. D., Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH STOOP PRIvate Dwelling on Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, to let. Rent $2,000. HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A PRINTED DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF UNFURNISHED Houses to let distributed gratuitously; mailed on receipt of stamp. STANLER DAY, 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON FIFTH AVENUE, IN THE vicinity of Central Park, to let or lease, on reasonable terms; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway, or Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE and House to let, up town, near Twenty-third street; 22 rooms, now filled with boarders; price $1,400. Address for one week LYON, Herald office.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NICE BROWN STONE HOUSE, $1,600; near Third avenue, below Fiftieth street, $1,200, $1,100, $900; above Sixtieth street, $1,000 and $750. Bargains for sale. LIONEL FROEHLICH, 820 Third avenue.

TO LEASE—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE, WITH carriage house and stable, and nine Lots on Ninth avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets; the house has 20 rooms and all modern improvements. J. C. BAILEY, 205 Fifth street, near Bowery.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House No. 30 East Twenty-eighth street. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT BRICK House, with all improvements, on Macdougal street, between Amity and Fourth streets. Address J. W. V., box 554 Post office.

TO LET—THE HOUSE ON THE NORTHEAST CORner of Second avenue and Sixty-third street. Inquire at the coal office, corner Seventh avenue and Sixty-third street. M. C. MARSH.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS, HOUSE 52 Great Jones street. Rent low. Apply at room No. 8 Market Bank, corner of Pearl and Beekman streets.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House No. 150 West Twenty-first street. Apply to JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, 55 Wall street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone House 27 West Twenty-seventh street; is 25 feet front and has the modern improvements and in good order. Apply at 19 West Twenty-seventh street or to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, a very desirable three story high stoop House; rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—ON NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Three very desirable English basement Houses, five stories high; would be rented separately if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 355 BOWERY—FURNISHED ROOMS (STOVE, GAS, water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately; housekeeping allowed; a good and central location.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with grate fire and gas; bathrooms and water closets on the floor; in the new house 101 West Forty-eighth street, first house from Sixth avenue. Inquire of the porter for suit No. 3.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Room for gentlemen, without board; in the new, first class house 635 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-ninth street.

THREE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHout Board, to gentlemen only.—30 West Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway. The best references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT 163 EAST ELEVENTH street, corner Fourth avenue, a Parlor Floor, with extension.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, A NEATLY furnished front Room, with hall Bedroom connecting, in private house No. 224 East Thirty-sixth street. Possession immediately.

TO LET—FURNISHED, HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR and extension, for light housekeeping; also front Hall Rooms; hot and cold water; gas, bath, &c. Apply at 89 Amity street.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, separately or en suite, at 141 West Forty-eighth street. Inquire of the janitor.

$6 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished, suitable for housekeeping; closets, bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner at 416 West Thirty third street.

25 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms on second floor to let, without board, by applying as above.

42½ ST. MARK'S PLACE.—NEAT ROOMS, IN A pleasant and genteel situation, from $3 50 up.

139 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FAMILY, OWNers of house, will let a Room on second floor, suitable for two, at $8 per week; gentlemen only; gas, bath, &c.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SUIT OR FLAT TO LET—IN THE NEW EUROPEAN House, 7 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, 733 Sixth av.

TO LET—IN THE WHITTEMORE HOUSE, 45 GROVE street, one door from Bleecker street. Respectability, comfort and convenience combined. Wanted, six small first class families for six Flats in the above house. [illegible] Apply to WALDRON & COOKE, [illegible] Liberty street.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST ARRANGED AND [illegible] WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, corner of Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street, or 55 Broadway.

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A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN [illegible] Office 153 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

A.—MADAME SIEGEL, CLAIRVOYANT, WONDERFUL [illegible] 199 Thompson street, near Bleecker.

A FIRST [illegible] MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, [illegible] No. 480 Third avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-second streets.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, [illegible] 139 West Forty-[illegible] street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, OF PARIS, CLARA ANTONIA, late of San Francisco, business and medical Clairvoyant. Consult in English, French and German. 1,239 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

MADAME LOSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. [illegible] street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

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the Gymnasts of the world.
MONS. SIEGRIST
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 3 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE GREAT MAJILTONS
AND THE GREAT SKATERS,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects,
magnificent tableaux

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE R I C H E L I E U OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU. FOX.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

5TH AV. THEATRE—24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Sole Lessee and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Ninth week of "SARATOGA."
Bronson Howard's brilliant local comedy, "Saratoga," will be acted every night for the present; all novelties being postponed in consequence of the continued demand for seats and boxes.
S A R A T O G A!
Last nights of "SARATOGA."
Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Amy Jones, Lizzie Winter, Kate Claxton; Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, George Parkes, W. Davidge, De Vere, Matthison, Bascomb and others.
Last nights of "SARATOGA."
"SARATOGA" MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1½.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE.
ANOTHER BRILLIANT BILL THIS WEEK.
NEW SENSATIONS. SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.
HAWLEY AND MIACO
will appear in a most thrilling aerial act.
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
in new sensational acts.
J. C. STEWART, GEO. H. COES, LEW RATTLER, WM. ARLINGTON, EDWARD BANKER, J. C. MYERS, JAMES WAMBOLD, in their side-splitting acts.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON UNEXCELLED.
CHARLES KEMMIE. CHARLES KEMMIE,
the great Dutch Comedian and Vocalist.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
See small bills.
ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT ACTS NIGHTLY.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured in advance. Children half price.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—STADT THEATRE.—To-night, URIEL ACOSTA. To-morrow, HAMLET; SEEBACH, Ophelia; VENETA, Queen. Thursday, VALERIE and EINE TASSE THE.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Every evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Carry the News to Mary.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	THE GENDARMES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	CARTE DE VISITE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	He Would Be An Actor.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	POMPEY'S BLUNDERS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	COCO, THE MONKEY.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HOOLEY'S AND KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THE ONLY LEON in New Acts.
KELLY'S new Song "WEE SNOW WHITE."
Little Church Around the Corner. Jealous Husband.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic, Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—AFTERNOONS WITH THE Poets—SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S Wednesday Afternoon Recitations—Second afternoon, Wednesday, February 15, at half-past 3 o'clock, "Enoch Arden." Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the Tract Society, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

THE PAVILION, 688 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets; every evening vocal and instrumental Concerts; admission free; male waiters. L. A. STEIN.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST CLASS TUNER AND REPAIRER WANTS pianos to tune, for $1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Address STANLEY, Herald office.

AMERICAN NORMAL MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, 592 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street.—Lessons private, day and evening; Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing. J. JAY WATSON, Director. Send for circulars.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS—H. E. CROLINS, 310 West Twenty-sixth street, Principal; terms $8 to $60; pupils examined every quarter, and no careless or incompetent teachers retained; three advanced pupils may obtain instruction in the higher art of piano playing at the nominal price of $10 per term. Application Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
211 Fourth avenue.—Ladies and gentlemen having good voices, and desiring to become good readers in a short time can now join the American Conservatory Singing Club. For particulars and terms apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

ST. THOMAS CHOIR.—THE DIRECTOR PROPOSES TO enlarge the chorus to fifty voices; superlative educational advantages offered to volunteers. Circulars at Chickering's, 11 East Fourteenth street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT IN FORTY-SECOND STREET CAR LAST MONday, small Satchel containing pair silk tights. $2 reward if returned to New York Circus.

LOST—IN A BROADWAY STAGE, FRIDAY AFTERnoon, between 12 and 3 o'clock, a Package of Money, amounting nearly to $107. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving the same at room 227 Metropolitan Hotel.

LOST—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, A BUNCH OF Keys. Whoever will return the same to the Hoffman House shall receive a reward of $2.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT BOOTH'S THEATRE or immediate vicinity, a Coral Earring, with three pendants. A suitable reward will be given by returning to E. C. COMBES, 179 Broadway.

LOST—ON BROADWAY CAR, SUNDAY NIGHT, OPPOsite Fifth Avenue Hotel, a Gold Watch; the full value will be paid and no questions asked. THEO. L. HOUSLIN, 122 Maiden lane.

LOST—OR STOLEN FROM OUR MESSENGER, BEtween the Sub-Treasury and our store, this day, February 13, 1871, two Packages, $2 [illegible] each, in new United States $2 bills. A suitable reward for recovery of the same will be paid by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., 112 Pearl street.

LOST—AT SOUTH FERRY, FEBRUARY 13, BETWEEN six and seven P. M., a Pup, setter and pointer crossed, four months old, color red, with white ring round neck. $5 reward will be given on returning him to 69 Broadway, basement.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN GOING FROM Charles to King street, through Bleecker, a green plaid Overskirt. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by returning the same to 35 King street.

LOST—AFTERNOON 11TH INST., HEAVY GRAY Shawl, from Thompson street, vicinity of Washington Square Park, to Fourth street, Greenwich and Seventh avenues. Finder fully rewarded on leaving it at 219 Thompson street.

LOST—EITHER IN WILLIAM, CEDAR, NASSAU OR Chatham street, a Roll of Papers, for which a liberal reward will be paid on their return to JOHN J. O'BRIEN, No. 33 Ludlow street.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS BOOK NO. [illegible] OF THE [illegible] Savings Bank. Application will be [illegible] book for a new book on [illegible] day of March, 1871.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—LOST, A WHITE SETTER DOG, WITH [illegible] on the back, [illegible]. The finder will receive the above reward by returning to 43 Cornelia street. P. G. NEVIN.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A [illegible] MEMORANDUM Book [illegible] pocketbook form. Finder will receive the above reward at 55 Beekman street, up stairs.

$10 REWARD—THE PARTY RETURNING TWO [illegible] W. [illegible].

$10 REWARD—LOST, AN OLD WHITE AND RED setter dog, [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

$25 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED, A LARGE [illegible]

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE CASHIER of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the return of [illegible] Watch [illegible] Broadway about 7 P. M. Monday, Feb. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOTE & JANES, stationers, Library and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to order.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 14,
for the first time this season,
Robertson's charming Comedy,
HOME.
TUESDAY,
LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
"OURS."
WEDNESDAY—(Third time), THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
FRIDAY—MONEY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—(Fourth time), THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In rehearsal, and to be produced shortly,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Douce's comedietta,
A MORNING CALL.
Also in rehearsal, and will be played for the first time this season, Morton's comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation Robertson's last comedy,
BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18,
FIRST MATINEE OF LORD LYTTON'S
MONEY.
Doors open at 1 P. M. To begin at 1½ P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
EVERY EVENING (Except Saturday),
and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as "KING JAMES V.," in
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
In preparation,
"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The Management is pleased to announce an Engagement with
JAMES M. WEHLI,
for a Series of
GRAND MATINEES,
commencing on
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 2 P. M.,
assisted by
MADAME SALVOTTE, SOPRANO.
HERR REMMERTZ, BASSO.
MR. McDONALD, TENOR.
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY, DIRECTOR.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
For sale at the Theatre, Branch Office at Ditson's, 711 Broadway, and Weber's Rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY
of
HUNTED DOWN. HUNTED DOWN.
LAURA KEENE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
EVERYTHING PERFECTED AND READY
for the
COMING MAN,
Mr.
J. C. CAMPBELL,
THE GREAT ETHIOPIAN DRAMATIC DELINEATOR,
who will appear in the entirely new drama, in four acts, written expressly for the occasion, by Mr. J. McCloskey, entitled
POMP;
or,
WAY DOWN SOUTH,
Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL appearing as POMP, introducing characteristic Melodies, Songs, Duets, &c.; Plantation Sports and Scenes, sustained by the whole company. Entirely new scenery; complicated machinery; extra mountings; costumes and music. Incidental to the drama—A Panorama and Steamboat Explosion on the Mississippi River—An Entirely New and Exciting Railroad Scene—A Duel Across a Table, and Final Catastrophe.
To be succeeded by the Comedy of the
MAN AND TIGER.
Friday evening—BENEFIT OF Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Third week of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear this Evening as
Shylock in the burlesque tragedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
To conclude with MARRIED LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
The FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Everything new. New Songs, Jokes, Choruses, all new.
A NEW COMIC DRAMA CALLED,
WANTED, 500 BALLET GIRLS.
WANTED, 500 BALLET GIRLS.
The world's greatest Magician, ALEXANDRE.
TONY PASTOR AND THE DOUBLE COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY EVENING, February 20, 1871,
for the benefit of THE SAMARITAN HOUSE.
Tickets $2. Boxes (holding four) $10. Can be had at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

HARTZ'S MAGIC REPOSITORY, 743 BROADWAY.
GREATEST NOVELTIES IN THE WORLD.
New Patent Hard Rubber Imp Bottles,
Superior to glass, stronger than metal.
Cannot possibly be broken.
75c. the pair, in a box, with full instructions.
THE ONLY PLACE
where these little wonders can be obtained
is at HARTZ'S, the inventor's,
Magic Repository, 743 Broadway.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 (Established 1818.) 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

THIRD
EUTERPE CONCERT,
J. P. MORGAN, Conductor.
ASSOCIATION HALL, FEB. 16, AT 8 P. M.
THE FIRST WALPURGIS NIGHT,
BY THE GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
SOLOS BY MISS IDA ROSENBURGH,
MR. S. B. MILLS.
TICKETS $1. RESERVED SEATS $1 50.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies dressed in gorgeous costumes, from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
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PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (185 Fourth avenue).

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, BRADBURY maker, $150; a seven octave overstrung bass, carved legs, &c., at a great bargain. PEEK & SON, 145 Bleecker street.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 177 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Property family leaving city; made to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suits, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Statuary, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE Pianoforte, elegant Cloth Cover included, $250; used a little; fully warranted. DECKER & BROTHER, 33 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE WILL dispose of their magnificent 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, in use eight months, cost $575, for $250; Parlor Suits, Bedroom and other Furniture, at half cost. Private residence 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $125 BEAUTIFUL LARGE rosewood Pianoforte, stool and cover, best city makers; good as new; modern style and all improvements; perfect order; [illegible]. 75 Third street.

AT $145—A BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE, FOUR round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron frame, every improvement; a great bargain. J. LIDDLE, 75 Amity street, near Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, $125; MAGNIficent 7⅓ octave, having four round corners, overstrung bass and carved legs; a great bargain. Please examine. JAMES GORDON, 175 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANO WANTED—NONE BUT THOSE HAVING A good instrument need answer. Address PIANO, Herald office.

PIANO—AN ENTIRELY NEW KRUNICH, BACH & Co. Piano, sold at a great sacrifice; makers' bill of sale and guarantee given. To be seen daily till 3 P. M. at 531 Third avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, over savings bank.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS' 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND ROSEWOOD SQUARE Pianos and one Grand for sale cheap, all in perfect order, at LINDEMAN & SONS, 92 Bleecker street.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANO, cheap. Name price. Address P. C., Herald office.

$10 MONTHLY.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW SEVEN OCtave rosewood Piano, with overstrung bass, serpentine mouldings, &c., all improvements; a bargain. A fine toned second hand rosewood Piano, cash, $[illegible]. Pianos to rent. E. GABLES, 470 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

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GLOBE,	DELEHANTY,	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	and	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	HENGLER,	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	HENGLER.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	THE CHAMPIONS	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	OF THE WORLD.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	LAST WEEK OF THE	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	WALHALLA TROUPE.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	LITTLE BO-PEEP.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	Mr. JOSH HART	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	AS THE IRISH PATRIOT.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	Miss BESSIE SUDLOW.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	HART and RYMAN,	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	Master BARNEY,	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	S. RICKEY J. S. BROWN,	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	J. H. EAGIN,	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	DICK SANDS,	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	WERNER SISTERS	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	AND 50 OTHERS.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	Concluding	728 BROADWAY
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GLOBE,	GREEN BANNER.	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE,	MATINEE	728 BROADWAY
GLOBE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.		728 BROADWAY

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION.
First representation of the superb Burlesque, entitled,
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
produced with new Scenery, Costumes and effects,
Preceded by the favorite Drama of
NORAH CREINA,
and an unapproachable cast of characters.
AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
COLEMAN CHILDREN,
LITTLE LOUIE, LITTLE CLARA,
LITTLE ALICE, MASTER WALTER,
in Comedietta, Farce and Vaudeville.
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING,
and THE SWISS COTTAGE.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20,
First appearance of the popular Actor,
Mr. E. EDDY,
in MONTE CRISTO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Second week of the great bill.
THREE OPERAS EVERY NIGHT.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS EVERY NIGHT.
Last five nights of the
FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD,
which includes Mlles. LUPO, ALBERTINA, ROZE GIOVANI, MAZZERI, LOUISE MAZZERI, RACHEL FRANCISCO, MARIE FRANCISCO, MONS. AJAX (the famous grotesque), Coryphees and Full Corps de Ballet of 24 beautiful young ladies, under the supervision of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,
SIGNOR COSTA.
GREATEST ATTRACTION EVER OFFERED.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
First act LA PERICHOLE. Aimee. Gausina.
Second act LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Persiani. Legros.
Second act BARBE BLEUE. Aimee. Gausins.
A GRAND BALLET IN EACH OPERA.
Saturday Matinee—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—LA PERICHOLE.
In active preparation—LES GEORGIENNES.
Seventh Grand Concert
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.
GRAND REHEARSAL MATINEE
EVERY THURSDAY, AT 1 P. M.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
Near Sixth avenue.
W. M. HOLLAND..........Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST.
Every evening this week, except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
EDGAR..........Mr. BARTON HILL
(By kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia.)
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
MISS EFFIE JOHNS.....as..........FANCHON

NEW YORK CIRCUS, FOURTEENTH STREET.
MATINEES.
NEW YORK CIRCUS.—WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW YORK CIRCUS.—THE UNRIVALLED CORPS OF LEAPERS.
NEW YORK CIRCUS.—BAREBACK RIDING MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
NEW YORK CIRCUS.—MELVILLE AND INFANT SON GRAND BATTOUTE LEAPS.
NEW YORK CIRCUS.—BRILLIANT AND DARING ATHLETIC EXERCISES.
NEW YORK CIRCUS.—THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
NEW YORK CIRCUS.—THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF WAMBOLD'S NEW BALLAD,
"GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER."
BILLY BIRCH, CHARLEY BACKUS,
W. BERNARD, BILLY WEST,
ROLLIN HOWARD, JOHNNY QUEEN,
BILLY EMMETT, J. T. GBERIST,
IN FAVORITE ACTS.
BURLESQUE OPERA OF LES BRIGANDS.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the Fund for the Relief of
THE CITY OF STRASBOURG,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1871.
The following artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:—
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Mme. RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzo Soprano.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. F. REMMETZ, Basso.
Miss MARIE KREBS, Pianiste.
Miss FRANCESCA TEDESCA, Violiniste.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Mr. HENRY TIMM, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. D. DACHAUER, Pianist Accompanist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Musical Director.
Tickets $2; Reserved Seats $1 extra, may be obtained at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Schubert & Co., 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, February 15,
MR.
LESTER WALLACK,
supported by members of
WALLACK'S COMPANY,
will appear as above in Planche's
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's comedy,
USED UP.

EUTERPE.—REHEARSAL FOR THE THIRD GRAND concert, Association Hall, Tuesday, February 14, at 2½ P. M. Admission 50 cents.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes, from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF
Dr. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND,
APOLLO HALL.
The most beautiful diorama scenery in the world.
Every evening at 8. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

LIEDERKRANZ BALL.
The Belvedere Restaurant, corner Irving place and Fifteenth street, will keep open for suppers and refreshments all night. JOS. WEHELE, Proprietor.

LEADING BURLESQUE ACTRESS WANTED—IMMEdiately. Also first class leader. Apply to Colonel T. ALSTON BROWN.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, valuable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

ROME.—REV. W. M. ADAMS, D. D., WILL LECTURE on "Rome and the Catacombs," at Association Hall, Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue, on Friday, Feb. 17, at 8 P. M. The lecture will be profusely illustrated by splendidly illuminated photographs, each view covering 400 square feet. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at American Tract Society, Twenty-third street, corner Fourth avenue.

THE BALL SEASON.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The annual Grand Fancy Dress Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, February 14, 1871.
A limited number of tickets, at $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the society, viz:—
Frederick Koehn, 51 Broad street; E. Steiger, 22 Frankfort street; Louis Kurzmeyer, 38 Walker street; Herman Uhl, 17 Chatham street; L. A. Gross, 158 Chambers street; George Nembach, Steck's Hall, 141 Eighth street; L. Gerlach, Steinway Hall; J. F. Poggenburg, 150 Broadway; F. Sterns, 45 Cedar street; R. Weber, 585 Broadway; A. Brambach, 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, 15 Catharine street; Franz Schroeder, 28 Bowery; Jacob Windmueller, German Savings Bank, Union square; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner Third avenue and Fifty-second street, and others.
Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kurzmeyer, 38 Walker street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR will form new courses in this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 and 8 P. M.

BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 130 West Twenty-third street. A new class for Tuesday, Broome street. SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, 175 STATE, CORner of Court street, Brooklyn.—New classes are now forming. Send for a circular. Enclose 25 cents for a new edition of the Dancer's Assistant.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 14 WEST FOURTH street.—Tuesday and Friday evenings. [illegible] Boston and all dances taught; six fashionable dances perfectly in six lessons.

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WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Breeze Over the Test Oath Bill.

Congressman Brown on Trial for Bigamy.

Spanish-American Commission to Settle the Cuban Claims.

The Russian Adventurer Mitkiewitz Exposed.

Washington Welcomes the Fenian Exiles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1870.

Lively Debate in the Senate Over the Georgia Senator—Another Veto Expected.

There was a lively debate in the Senate to-day on the admission to his seat of Mr. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia. During the discussion the bill to repeal the test oath was incidentally referred to, whereupon Senator Morton denounced it as an unwise measure, and charged that it passed the Senate without Senators knowing or thinking much about it; in other words, it went through by fraud. He hoped the President would veto it. Several Senators said that the bill in question was passed without attracting their attention. Morton further charged that the bill had not been properly considered by the Judiciary Committee. Trumbull and Thurman denounced Morton, and stated that what he said was not correct. Thurman said that if he knew the member of the Judiciary Committee who divulged its proceedings to Morton he would move to censure him. Edmunds attacked Thurman and Nye, turned upon Trumbull, and for some time there was a general fire all along the line. It is not improbable that the President may veto the bill to repeal the test oath, especially after the debate in the Senate to day, which developed the fact that the strongest friends of the President are against it and desire to have it vetoed. The statement of several Senators, to the effect that the bill passed the Senate by mistake, will also have some effect upon his action. Should he veto the bill it will undoubtedly fail, as it cannot secure the necessary two-thirds in either House.

The Indian Frauds Investigations—A Whitewashing Report.

The Committee of the House which has been engaged in investigating the charges preferred by William Welsh, of Philadelphia, against the management of the Indian Bureau, had the testimony printed to-day for the use of the committee. They will now proceed to make out their report to be submitted to the House. It is understood that the majority report will show that while there is nothing in the evidence to prove dishonesty or corruption on the part of Commissioner Parker, it is clearly shown that the affairs of the bureau have been loosely managed, by reason of which parties outside have been allowed to make large sums of money by exorbitant charges for merchandise purchased and transported for the bureau. There will probably be a minority report implicating Commissioner Parker in the outside irregularities.

The Cuban Claims Commission.

General Sickles telegraphs to the State Department that the negotiations for a mixed commission to consider the claims for injuries to the persons and properties of American citizens by Spanish authorities during the insurrection in Cuba have been concluded, and that the messenger is on his way to this city with the correspondence.

Rights of Foreign Vessels in American Ports.

The Treasury Department has received advices that the owner of the cargo of the British schooner Emery, which arrived at Erie, Pa., on the 1st of December last, has complied with the requirements of the law in giving a bond for the delivery of his cargo at Cleveland and paying the expenses accrued for the employment on board of an inspection force. As the case has already attracted much attention on the northern frontier it may be well to state the fact that when the Emery arrived at Erie with her dutiable cargo the department was informed that the master claimed that he entered port in distress and could not with safety proceed to his destination. As it is usual to extend a degree of hospitality in such cases, the Collector was directed to ascertain whether the revenue would be protected by closing and sealing the hatches of the vessel. It was stated in reply that the Emery did not appear to be in distress, but that the master was testing his rights in American waters, and had decided to make an entry of his cargo, the manifest showing that the vessel was destined for Cleveland. The Collector was then instructed to place an inspector on board, at the master's expense, which was done. Subsequently, however, the Collector stated that the revenue cutter Perry had taken up winter quarters alongside the Emery, with instructions to hold the vessel under observation, and that the presence of the inspector on board might not be necessary. The Collector was therefore instructed to take a satisfactory bond for the delivery of the cargo at Cleveland, and to discontinue the employment of inspectors, first collecting from the master a sum equal to the expenses incurred to the government by reason of the presence of the Emery in that port. As some doubts existed as to how far the practice has been uniform in regard to cargoes of vessels detained at ports other than those of their destination, by reason of the sudden and unexpected closing of navigation, an examination into the question was had, and, as the case of the Emery was the first instance in which the customs authorities on the frontier reported to the department, in the absence of a general rule the Secretary directed that on the execution of a bond for the delivery of the cargo within six months at Cleveland and the payment of the expense of the inspection force, the fines and penalties that might accrue would not be enforced. The action of the department in this case has established the principle that when a foreign cargo arrives within a port of the United States it is subject to the revenue laws, no matter whether such port is the destination or not, and if a vessel chooses to loiter in a port she can only be indulged at her own expense and not at the expense of the government. The action of the Collector at Erie was accordingly sustained throughout by the department.

The West Point Outrage—The Case of the Colored Cadet.

It is expected that the House will to morrow take up for action the report of the Military Committee upon the late disturbances at West Point, and vote upon the proposed resolutions recommending the Secretary of War to restore to the Academy the three expelled cadets, all of whom are now legally separated from it by resignation or discharge, and to appoint a court martial to discover and dismiss the ringleaders in the "outrage" and to suitably punish all others concerned. It is stated that General Butler will champion the cause of the first class, of which the President's son is a member, and that much stress will be laid on the gallant conduct of the cadets on the occasion of the burning of the barracks, on the morning of the 4th inst., in extenuation of the charges that they were guilty of any gross breach of the academic rules of discipline.

The papers in the case of the colored cadet, Smith, who was court martialed on several charges, are now in the hands of the Secretary of War, who has not as yet had time to examine the voluminous report of the testimony taken.

The New Apportionment of Representatives.

The bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress upon the basis of the new census will probably be reported from the House Judiciary Committee this week. The delay in reporting it is understood to have been caused by the absence of full census returns from the several States. The committee cannot make a proper apportionment until they are furnished with complete and official returns from every State. An effort will be made to pass the bill at this session. The Western members are strongly in favor of it, for the reason that it will largely increase their representation in the House. It will be opposed by the members from the New England States, which will suffer from its effects by a reduction of their representation.

The Russian Adventurer Mitkiewitz—A Grand Fraud Exposed.

With reference to the romantic story of the courtship of the so-called Russian Count Eugene Mitkewitz, and "how he loved, wooed and won an heiress," published in last Sunday's HERALD, the Russian Legation here authorizes a contradiction of the statement that any such person was ever attached to the Legation. If, to quote again Artemus Ward, 'sometimes a count isn't of much 'count after all," it would seem that the gay Lothario Mitkiewitz is no count at all. It is stated that there is no family of that name in Russia any member of which bears the title of count. The legation here does not recognize Mitkiewitz as a Russian subject. It appears that some six months ago Miss Lester's family applied to the Russian Minister for information about Mitkiewitz, and in reply Mr. Catacazy exposed his pretensions and warned them against him as a worthless and dangerous adventurer.

A Congressman on Trial for Bigamy.

The case of Representative Bowen, charged with bigamy, was up in the Criminal Court for this district to-day. The principal witness for the prosecution was the clerk of the Circuit Court of Florida, who testified that he married Mr. Bowen and Mrs. Parke in Tallahassee under a State law passed in 1848, giving the right to judges of probate to solemnize marriages.

The Brazilian Mail Service.

Sam Cox introduced a bill to-day to provide additional mail service between New York and Brazil. It provides that the Postmaster General shall arrange for additional mail service with Brazil, so that the deliveries at New York and Rio Janeiro shall be semi-monthly during the unexpired term of the existing contract, provided the contractors on said route, in lieu of all additional compensation from the United States for carrying the mails, will contract to receive a return of one cent per pound out of the duty on coffee actually imported on the steamers in excess of the importation thereof by said steamers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The steamers are to be of not less than two thousand tons register, and the exact quantity of importations of coffee thereby to be ascertained in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided, also, that in the event of the abolition of the duties on coffee during the said contract there shall be paid in lieu of the return provided for an amount equal to the sum of such returns during the fiscal year immediately preceding such abolition. The total annual exports of coffee from Brazil are 220,000 bags, of about 160 pounds each. The parties interested in the bill claim that the duties paid on coffee imported by the Brazilian line in five years have been three and a half millions in gold, while the amount paid for carrying the mails in the same time was $750,000 in currency. Increasing the service to a semi-monthly one will, it is held, increase the importation of coffee, and give the government and the mail contractors under this bill additional revenue.

Monument to Admiral Dahlgren.

A letter, addressed to Mrs. Dahlgren from the managers of West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, states:—

The Board of Managers, considering that Colonel Uric Dahlgren fell in the service of his country, under circumstances of chivalric and distinguished heroism, and that Admiral Dahlgren, after a long and honorable career in his profession, has left a reputation of which she is justly proud; and feeling it at once a duty and a privilege to do what in them lies towards honoring such illustrious memories, have unanimously resolved to offer for your acceptance a lot anywhere in the cemetery that you may select, and of any size that may be necessary to give effect to the proposed statues.

Admiral Dahlgren never asked, nor received of his country one dollar for the patented inventions which armed the navy. He died leaving an estate of $15,000. The widow intends to devote all of her widow's dower, and her son Paul all of his inheritance to the use of placing monuments over the graves of the deceased.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day.—

Horace Lawson, Collector of Customs, Eastern district of Maryland.

Postmaster.—Moses Summers, at Syracuse, N. Y.; Frank L. Jones, Owego, N. Y., William H. Streeter, Houghton, Mich.; J. H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, W. Va.; N. W. Read, Rouseville, Pa.; H. L. McGuigan, Tamaqua, Pa.; Amelia J. Hanntun, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; J. C. Leib, Ashland, Pa.; S. H. Evans, Tideoute, Pa.; Edward Sozin, Notre Dame, Ind.; James H. Fetter, Peru, Ind.; Edward W. Freaman, Keokomo, Ind.; John H. Mills, Gold Hill, Nev.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day had under consideration the House bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, and agreed to amend it by striking out the provision allowing assignment of homestead certificates, and by omitting the section allowing the entry of the land by an agent or attorney. The committee will also recommend that the Commissioner of the General Land Office have authority to make all the needful regulations to carry the act into effect, especially regarding the declarations and proofs required.

Hospitalities to Ireland's Exiles.

Both branches of the City Council to-night appropriated one thousand dollars for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of the capital of the nation to the Fenian exiles, recently released from the British prisons. There was only one dissenting voice in either board.

Railroad Bridges to be Used in Common.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals have agreed upon general provisions of a bill allowing all railroad companies through the Southern country to run their tracks over any bridge now or hereafter constructed, upon paying a reasonable compensation therefor, the difference to be adjusted by arbitration.

Enforcing the Right of Franchise.

The House Judiciary Committee succeeded to-day in having Wednesday set apart for their bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote under the provisions of the amendments to the constitution. It was agreed that the vote should be taken on the bill at four o'clock on Wednesday. The provisions of the bill have already been given in the HERALD. Its object is to place in the hands of the national government the whole machinery of the election in the several States. The democrats will oppose it with all their power, but as this a party measure there is no doubt of its passage as soon as a vote is reached. It is a sort of supplement to the Enforcement bill passed at the last session, and takes the control and decision of local as well as Congressional elections completely out of the hands of State and municipal authorities and places it in the hands of United States officials appointed by the United States district judges. It will create a lively debate, but there seems to be a determination in both houses to push it through at this session. Judge Bingham will have charge of the bill.

The Weather Reports.

General Myers, chief of the Signal Corps, has decided to postpone for a few days the synopsis of reports of weather and the probabilities concerning it.

The Territorializing of the District.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The conference report on the bill providing a territorial form of government for the District of Columbia has been agreed upon, and, if a favorable opportunity offers, will be reported to both branches of Congress to-morrow. The bill is very popular here with all classes, excepting, perhaps, a few ward politicians who will be compelled, if the bill becomes a law, to make a living otherwise than at the expense of the taxpayers of the city.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Protracted Session of Both Houses—The Fifteenth Amendment Before the Senate—Another Free Fight.

TRENTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Senate and House were in session until near midnight. In the Senate a joint resolution, assenting to the fifteenth amendment, was under discussion. In the Assembly, among many minor matters considered, was a supplement to the Newark charter, which defines the Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards.

An act was introduced to incorporate the Schooley's Mountain Mineral Railroad Company, capital $100,000, for a railroad in Morris county to a point at or near the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, with privilege of forming connection with the Morris and Essex Railroad and Morris Canal.

A great number of bills were introduced. A great number of lobbyists are here from Paterson to secure the repeal of the Erie legislation of 1870.

THE HUDSON HOLOCAUST.

The Locomotive Raised—The Bodies of the Engineer and the Stranger Not Recovered—Mrs. Bennett Identifies Some Clothing as That of Her Husband.

NEW HAMBURG, Feb. 13, 1871.

The great railway disaster is still the chief topic of conversation, and the talk includes the history of Doc Simmons, the express train engineer. I knew him well and can vouch for the stories of his bravery in times gone by. In all his conversations with railroad men he would never advocate jumping from an engine in a time of danger. "No," said he on one occasion, "I would squat." He meant he would "squat" behind the boiler and trust to going through whatever might obstruct the track. That was undoubtedly the course he took on that fatal Monday night. Nearly all of his comrades on the Hudson River Railroad think he was

FOOLISHLY BRAVE.

They argue that after the patents were pulled and his engine reversed and throttle opened, he had performed all the duty in his power to save the train, and then he should have jumped to save himself. He leaves a little child behind in Poughkeepsie. She was his daughter by his first wife, and he visited her every Sabbath regularly. Upon the Sabbath previous to the accident he called to see her, and when they parted, as was his custom, he kissed her fondly and bade her goodby. Having gone a little ways he returned, and again and again bid her by-by. Could he have had a premonition that this was the last time he would see her? All the locomotives on the road are draped in mourning out of respect to his memory. To-day crowds of people are gathered about the fatal drawbridge, watching the work of raising the locomotive, which is conducted by Mr. Otis, Master Mechanic Buchanan, James Wheeler and subordinates. This afternoon all the arrangements were fully completed for rapid business, and by means of screw levers

THE LOCOMOTIVE COMMENCED TO RISE

gradually, but surely and safely; and as the drivers came to view all eyes were centered upon that portion of them next to where the engineer's house should stand. It was there the body of the engineer and the friend who was with him were expected to be found. Finally, those who stood directly over the engine upon the scaffold thought they could see the foot-board of the engine, and then anxious eyes peered down through the darkened waters, but nothing could be seen. Next the grapplers were put at work, but they grappled in vain. This was

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Every one expected that the dead engineer would be found upon the foot board, but as the engine was raised still higher all doubts were removed—the foot board was clear. This fact was at once communicated by telegraph to Superintendent Toucey, who was at Thirteenth street, and he replied, "Search one hour more; then, if you do not find any bodies, send the diver down again." Again the search was renewed, and a special engine was despatched to Poughkeepsie, with a messenger from Mr. Polk, the diver, on board, to get the latter's armor. In the meantime all sorts of speculations were indulged in by the crowd as to the whereabouts of the bodies, some arguing that they were burned up entirely, and others that they had floated away with the current, not to be found till the river breaks up. During to-day there have been

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES

from drowning about the wreck, those who broke through having, in their great anxiety to see everything, ventured out of their depth and on the brittle ice.

Mrs. Sarah Bennett, who has been stopping here to ascertain if her husband was on the ill-fated train, has just returned from Poughkeepsie, where she has been to see if she could identify any of the loose clothing which the undertaker took charge of, and she was

SORROWFULLY SUCCESSFUL.

She identified his hat and two pocket handkerchiefs and then fainted away. Recovering soon after she was removed from the room, and when she was sufficiently rested was sent back to this place. I understand that the citizens of Poughkeepsie will start a fund in her aid. She should be assisted immediately, as she is entirely destitute and has with her a child three years of age. She says her husband had with him a gold watch and hair chain, a locket, with the baby's picture in, and a photograph of himself and her on one card. She seems to be almost heartbroken, and now thinks that he was the man on the engine with the engineer, and that he secured a ride there to save expense. Her case is, indeed, a deplorable one, and should command instant attention.

The engine which was sent after the diver's armor returned at four o'clock in the afternoon with only a portion of it, when it was sent back again after the rest. This delay greatly interfered with the work, and the diver expressed a desire to postpone his descent till morning. He says there is a vast heap of rubbish or debris near where the engine lay and thinks that in that rubbish bodies may be found. He therefore proposes to grapple the whole heap with chains, and hoist it in the same manner as the locomotive was lifted. After consultation it was concluded to postpone the exploration below the surface of the water till half past seven o'clock to-morrow morning. Pieces of gold chains, a portion of a bracelet and a brass chain were taken from the top of the boiler of the locomotive this afternoon, having probably fallen there from broken trunks.

State surveyors are here to-day from the Senate Committee, making surveys for the information of the Legislative Committee.

Recovery of the Locomotive—No More Bodies Found.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 13—P. M.

The locomotive was raised to-night even with the abutment of the bridge, and will be landed upon the track to-morrow. All the gearings show that she was reversed.

No bodies have been found. Polk, the diver, will make another descent to-morrow in search of the engineer.

Personal Intelligence.

Three ex Governors of Massachusetts—viz., Winthrop, Clifford and Bullock—are now sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Henry S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Brussels, has arrived at the Brevoort House. He will sail for Europe next Saturday.

Mr. R. G. Walsh, from Japan, who is travelling in company with the party of Japanese noblemen, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General V. D. Gowan, of Chicago, is among the latest arrivals at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mr. John E. Owens, who has not yet found his barrel of "apple sass," has turned up at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. C. Koopmanschap, the future Postmaster General, at present wholesale importer of "heathen Chinee," has returned from his Southern tour of inspection, and is to be found at the Hoffman House.

Mr. A. S. Washburn, member of Congress from Maine, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. F. L. Ladin, State Prison Inspector, of Sangerties, is temporarily at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Francis B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, has returned to the Brevoort House.

General T. L. Clingman, from North Carolina, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State, is among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel James M. Lewis, President of the New Orleans and Little Rock Railroad; N. P. Lang, of Montana, and General George L. Becker, of St. Paul, are among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Operators Not Anxious to Resume Operations—The Coal Market Overstocked—Meeting to be Held in New York—Suffering Among Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 13, 1871.

A large number of coal operators were present at the meeting to-day. The meeting was held with closed doors. The utmost anxiety prevails in business circles as to what the result will be. The operators are not anxious to resume work, the market being overstocked. It is generally conceded that the men cannot hold out much longer. It is understood that but a few mines will resume work on February 15, and those only to keep the furnaces going. The operators are unwilling to pay rates on the basis of last fall.

Much suffering exists among the miners' families. The community is sympathizing with them. They are willing to work, but are prevented from doing so by the so-called Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

The *Miners' Journal* of to-morrow will contain the following editorial in relation to the meeting of operators held to-day:—

The meeting was organized about two o'clock and continued in session until about seven, when it was adjourned to meet in New York city to-morrow. Although the proceedings were, by resolution, directed to be kept private, we earn that a decided policy was determined upon, which, it is believed, when fully perfected, will enable the Schuylkill region to resume and to continue work during the balance of the season, with no reasonable fears of serious interruption. We sincerely hope this anticipation may be more than realized, and that the region may not be placed in the unfortunate position of last year.

A telegram received this afternoon from Shamokin states that the operators and workingmen of Northumberland county, at a meeting held to-day, agreed to resume work on the 15th of the present month on the terms of the basis of 1869, with a sliding scale of thirty-three per cent. Operators are to pay the basis for the first month after coal goes below $2 a ton, but not afterwards.

ITALY AND TUNIS.

The Difficulty Between King Victor Emmanuel and His Highness the Bey.

Piracies of the Riff—Their History and Present Consequences.

Italy's Threat of War for the Protection of the Trade of the Mediterranean.

The Bey of Tunis, His Sovereignty, Cabinet and People.

During the past few days we have reported by a series of cable telegrams from Europe, dated in Florence and London, the fact that an international executive difficulty had arisen between his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, and that of his Highness Mohamed-Sadok-Tacha, Bey of Tunis, in the Barbary States, and that the diplomatic correspondence of the two potentates was broken off and war likely to ensue between their peoples in consequence.

HISTORY.

A HERALD correspondent, dating his despatch in London on the 9th inst., supplied the following information on the subject:—A very serious difficulty is likely to arise between the government of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel and the Bey of Tunis on the subject of the piracies of the Riff and their abatement. During the session of the Italian Legislative Chambers yesterday the Minister Signor Venosta made the announcement "that the difficulty with the government of Tunis was not yet adjusted." He (the Minister) added "that the Italian government was disposed to press the subject to an early issue."

Speeches were subsequently made by several members of the Italian parliamentary opposition, who urged in the strongest terms the sending of a fleet to Tunis, in order to repress the outrages which were said to have been committed by the naval marauders who nestle on the African coast near the Mediterranean shore, and are, as has been alleged, sheltered by the Bey and his officers.

Following this report next day we had a telegram from London which announced:—The government of Queen Victoria has been notified that an envoy from the Bey of Tunis is on the way to Florence with instructions to settle the questions in dispute, and that his Excellency, Hussein Bey, has left Tunis for Florence, charged with power "to settle the questions at issue between Tunis and Italy."

On the 12th of February the HERALD correspondent in Florence telegraphed to London, and thence to New York by the cable, the following important intelligence:—"I am enabled to report the fact that, in consequence of the interruption of diplomatic relations between Italy and Tunis, the Italian Consul at Tunis has confided the subjects of Italy to the protection of the Austrian Consul serving there."

This statement indicated that the negotiations, whatever they may have been, had failed, and that the United Kingdom of Italy was likely to undertake the work which England promised at different periods of late years to accomplish—the clearing of a goodly portion of the coast of Africa and the line of the Mediterranean of the presence of an organized band of hereditary pirates, who live on the spoils which are drawn from the profits of peaceful traders by the exercise of armed violence.

The great Powers of Europe have been convinced during many years past—as it was, indeed, charged openly by the late Lord Palmerston—that the Bey of Tunis winked at the operations of the Riff pirates, and that, too, for the matter of a cash consideration, just as it has been alleged that government officials in Greece hitherto connived at the robberies, money levies—aye, murders—which were perpetrated by the Greek brigands on tourists and casual visitors in the mountain districts of the Archipelago.

The execution of justice on the Riff pirates was delayed, however, from time to time and postponed from year to year, as no single one of the Christian governments was anxious to go to actual war with the Tunisians, more particularly since it became known that the Bey had organized a respectable army and was backed by a force of desperate men, and that the Sultan of Turkey would be very likely to take part in the struggle in behalf of his suzerain in Africa.

No single European Power was exactly prepared to hazard a campaign such as that undertaken by Great Britain lately in Abyssinia against Theodorus, and England, it may be, did not care to police the African coast gratuitously and at considerable cost for the benefit of Christendom.

So the piracies of the Riff have been continued.

AMERICAN LOSSES AND A WARNING.

American commerce on the Barbary coast has suffered at different times in our national history very serious losses in consequence of outrages perpetrated on our trading ships by the swift vessels of the Riff pirates, displaying at times the Tunisian flag. With respect to the adjustment of the diplomatic differences which ensued between the United States and the government of the Bey in consequence Commodore (now Admiral) Porter is a very excellent authority, his name being known from Tangier to Tunis as a bold and very efficient civilizer and for the redress of wrongs.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TUNIS—THE POWER ANSWERABLE.

For the present outrages and their consequences the Tunisian government, a peculiar institution, is answerable.

Let us see what the government of Tunis is. How is is constituted?

The regency of government of Tunis has, since the year 1575, been under the suzerainty of Turkey. The family that has occupied the throne since 1691 is lineally descended from Ben-Ali-Tourki, a native of the Island of Candia.

The executive government of Tunis is peculiar in its local administration, although in its general features conforming to Turkish law.

The succession to the throne is entirely according to the forms of the Ottoman Porte, from which the Beys of Tunis receive their charter of authority, and almost the only token of independence left to the latter, if even that may be so termed, is the privilege that allows them to coin money. Even that, however, is done in the Sultan's name.

The regency is divided into twenty-four districts, administered by cadis, who are appointed by the Bey of Tunis. The subdivisions of these districts are administered by khalifas (caliphs) and scheiks, who pay annual tribute to the Bey.

Justice is meted out by the Bey in person, and law courts are, therefore, unknown.

The ruler of Tunis holds a public audience or diran twice in every week, and there and then hears all complaints, renders his decisions and punishes offenders.

THE BEY.

The present Bey is Mohamed-es-Sadok-Tachabey, born in 1813, and son of the Bey Sidy-Aboin. He succeeded his brother Mohamed-Bey to power on the 2nd of September, 1859.

HIS HEIR.

The heir presumptive to the throne is Sidy-Ali, born in 1817, elder brother of the reigning sovereign.

HIS CABINET.

The Tunisian Cabinet consists of the following officials:—

Mustapha-Khaznadar, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Ahmed-Zaruk, Minister of War.
Rohamed Khasnadar, Minister of Naval Affairs and Governor of Goletta.
Aziz-Bu-Attour, Minister of Finance.
General Rustem, Minister of the Interior.

The power of the Bey is absolute.

RELIGION.

The Mohammedan religion is the religion of the government, but the Roman Catholics have a bishop (the Right Rev. J. Sutter) at Tunis, who is tolerated in his functions by the Executive.

CONQUEST AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

In the year 1574 the Turks conquered the Moors in the neighborhood of Tunis, but the people subsequently asserted the right of electing their own Bey, still, however, paying tribute to the Sultan.

From that date downward came the piracies of the Riff.

The Riff pirates of the day offended even the great British Protector, Oliver Cromwell, who chastised them severely by the hands of Admiral Blake.

France and Holland followed up the work of the English Lord Protector, and commerce became free on the African coast for years.

In the year 1816 Lord Exmouth, with his British sailors, threatened to treat the Tunisians just as the Algerines had been treated on account of their piracies.

The consequence was that the government of the Bey agreed to renounce acts of outrage and to give up the enslavement of Christian prisoners captured by the men of the Riff.

The spirit of this promise was observed by his successors—Achmet Bey, in 1837; Mohammed Bey, in 1855, and Mohammed Sadyk Bey, in 1859, having initiated various reforms, including the suppression of the slave trade, declaring the children of slave parents free and for the extinction of piracy.

The love of spoil and greed for gain, however, prevailed, and the pirates of the Riff have "nestled" in their holds on the promontory more or less closely ever since, notwithstanding the fact that the French "smoked" a great many of their countrymen to death in their native caverns during the Algerian campaign under Marshal Bugeaud, and pressed "right on" thence to subjugate—

The Berber in old Atlas' glens.
The Moor in Tittori.

This violence of the French brought forth the famous native warrior of the Moors, the gallant Abd-El-Kader.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Tunis is a country of North Africa, one of the Barbary States. It is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, southeast by Tripoli, south by the Desert of Sahara and west by Algeria. It is situate between latitude 31 degrees and 37 degrees north, and longitude 8 degrees and 11 degrees east. The promontory and land of the Riff fringes it. The extreme length of the Tunisian territory is about 440 miles; its average breadth 160 miles. Tunis had, a few years since, a population numbering two millions five hundred thousand people. The climate is, generally speaking, healthy. Silver, lead and copper are found in the mountains, and at some few points of the country there are manufactures of woollen fabrics. Ancient ruins present in many parts of the country. The course of the great aqueduct which conveyed water from the Mountain of Zaghwam to Carthage (fifty-two miles) can yet be traced along the line, portions of it which are still standing, rising to a height of ninety-eight feet in some places.

The city of Tunis—the capital—stands on the west side of a lagoon, at the mouth of the river Mejerda, 400 miles east from Algiers. Its population numbers about two hundred thousand persons.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The First Official News from the Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The first intelligence of the Darien expedition by mail reached here to-day. A letter from Panama states that the six midshipmen sent to San Francisco to join the Saginaw, which had been ordered to cooperate with the expedition, but was wrecked, had been ordered to Panama, where they arrived in the latter part of January and were, at last advices, awaiting orders from Commander Selfridge.

The United States steamship Resaca, which has been ordered to take the place of the Saginaw in the expedition, arrived at Panama on the 20th of January, seven days from Callao. It was expected that as soon as Commander Selfridge arrived at Panama the expedition to operate on the Pacific side of the Isthmus would proceed to Gulf San Miguel and commence the survey of the Tucyra river.

The Resaca reports the Mohican at Chayaquil; all well on board. The Nipsic arrived at Aspinwall on the 26th of January, and, receiving urgent orders from Commander Selfridge, sailed for the mouth of the Atrato river on the 28th of January. On the 25th of January the Severn, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, was at Kingston, Jamaica, all well on board.

Commander Selfridge was expected at Panama on the 5th of February.

On the 22d of January some Indians came up from Paya, bringing a sick sailor from the surveying expedition and a letter from Commander Selfridge announcing that he had discovered an interoceanic canal route, with a short intervening ridge of only 300 feet elevation, and that the expedition was a complete success. Another letter, dated on board the Guard, off Carthagena, December 29, 1870, says:—"We had a very prosperous passage, experiencing no real heavy weather, and made the run from New York to Carthagena in fourteen days, which is regarded as a remarkably quick passage. One of the objects in coming to Carthagena was to secure a party of Muchera men, who will be used in cutting a line for the surveyors. The expedition will leave here on the 23d of December, and commence the survey on the 26th of December. The general health of the expedition is excellent, although the weather is very warm, the thermometer being 115 degrees in the sun. From information received since our arrival here Commander Selfridge is led to the belief that the expedition will be entirely successful."

On the arrival of the Guard at Carthagena the officers of the vessel gave a grand ball, which was attended by all the *élite* of society at that place, the citizens of Carthagena returning the compliment by an ovation on shore.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the expedition:—

Commander—T. O. Selfridge, commanding expedition.
Commander—H. P. Lull, commanding United States ship Guard.
Lieutenant Commander—G. C. Schultz.
Masters—John S. Merrill, A. R. Conden, J. Sullivan, Alfred Elliott and J. M. Hawley.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—Frank Bissell.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—H. C. Eckstein.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon—Linachus Fussel.
Second Assistant Engineer—J. W. Holliban.
Midshipmen—R. G. Peck, J. J. Hunker, J. G. L. Saltes, C. P. Cunhard and J. R. Bull.
Acting Boatswain—J. W. Simmons.
Commander's Clerk—B. T. Stokes.
Captain's Clerk—Charles V. Tucker.
Paymaster's Clerk—Theodore Berry.

The civil officers are—D. J. A. Maack, naturalist; A. Rohless, draughtsman; T. Blake, astronomer; A. L. Duval, assistant civil engineer; A. D. Beech, assistant civil engineer, and John Horan, photographer.

OBITUARY.

William B. Taylor.

This gentleman, well known as the Assistant Postmaster of this city, died suddenly on Sunday evening at his residence, in West Thirty-eighth street, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was in apparent good health on Saturday evening, attending to his business as usual, but for years had been subject to disease of the heart, which finally, as he expected it would, carried him off suddenly.

Mr. Taylor was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1800. At an early age he entered the Post Office of that town and remained there till 1822, when he came to New York and soon after became chief clerk in the Post Office. This position he held under several administrations, until 1857, in which year he withdrew and entered into business as a broker in Wall street. His expectations in his new calling were not realized, and he abandoned it to accept the position of Assistant Postmaster, to which he was appointed by J. L. Coddington, then Postmaster of the city. From that time till his death he retained the office, acting as Postmaster during the interval between the retirement of General Dix and the appointment of his successor.

Mr. Taylor was a man of integrity and upright press. He was always ready to assist in works of benevolence and charity, and was noted among his numerous friends and acquaintances for his exemplary Christian life.

Antonio Bagioli.

On Saturday last Signor Bagioli, the well known professor of music, died at his residence in this city in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was born at Bologna, Italy, in 1795, and studied music with Bolini, Mercadante and other artists who subsequently became eminent, at the Naples Conservatory, where he graduated with credit. Signor Bagioli came to the United States as musical director for the Montresor Opera Troupe, and the inducements offered him were such that he decided to remain here. Taking up his residence in this city he soon became one of the best known and most successful of professors of music in America. Among his pupils were many who afterwards won distinction as professional musicians and singers. Personally the deceased was a very amiable, pleasant gentleman, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A New Phase of the Broadway Widening Job.

Legislative Investigation of the Hudson River Railroad Disaster.

Another Metropolitan Underground Railway.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1871.

In a previous letter I predicted that the

BROADWAY WIDENING JOB

would show its head again in a short time in the Legislature, and that the original act to repeal it was only a cover for a new plan of battle. The prediction was verified by the Committee on Municipal Affairs this evening reporting formally upon the bill, but with amendments. These amendments make up the bone and muscle of the future giant. As amended, the bill reopens the whole question and gives a new deal all round, so that the folks who got badly sold by the original way of doing the thing will now have a show to get out of their scrape. It provides that an appeal from the order of the Special Term of the court, heretofore made and entered, confirming the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, may be taken by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to the General Term of the First Judicial Department at any time before the expiration of four months from the date of said order of confirmation, the appeal to be heard as an appeal from a non-enumerated motion, and may be brought on at General Term and take precedence over other business on the calendar. The appeal shall be heard upon the merits thereof as if it were an original one. It shall be taken by service in the name or on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, on notice of appeal from said order upon attorneys or counsel named in the order so appealed from, by publication of such notice in two daily papers in New York, and such appeal shall operate as a stay of all suits, actions or proceedings against the corporation for collection of awards for damage made by the commissioners. The appeal may be brought to a hearing upon the usual notice of argument. The Mayor, &c., may at their option move before a justice of the Supreme Court in the First department, at Special Terms or Chambers, to vacate the said order heretofore made, and the said justice shall hear the same, and if there was an error, mistake, irregularity or illegal action in the said proceedings for the widening of Broadway, or it shall appear that the assessments or awards have been unfair as respects the corporation or individuals, the justice shall vacate the order of confirmation, which shall be null and void, and he shall refer the matter back to the commissioners, a majority of whom shall be other than the present commissioners, who shall amend and correct the report, or make a new report, as the justice may order, and report to the court the proceedings under the said act mentioned and for the confirmation of the further or other report of the Commissioners; and the fees and expenses shall be regulated by and according to the laws now existing relative to opening streets and avenues in New York. The report shall be made within six months after the order referring the matter to the Commissioners and shall be presented to the court for confirmation upon at least twenty days' notice in the newspapers, and a copy shall be filed in the Department of Public Works, where it shall remain for public inspection. The Commissioners are authorized to assess all property deemed benefited by the improvement, whether the same be or not contained within the limits or spheres exempted from assessment for benefit by the act of May 17, 1869, and so much of the act as exempts it is repealed; and the fact that the justice or his relatives are interested in the property shall not debar him from acting in the premises.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

There was quite a lively debate in the Committee of the Whole of the lower house this evening over the act to confirm the title of certain persons to real estate questioned by reason of alienage of former owners. That portion of the act which reads, "The title of any citizen or citizens of this State to any lands within this State and now in the actual possession of such citizen or citizens shall not be questioned or impeached by reason of the alienage of any person or persons from or through whom such title may have been derived," was the exciting cause of the debate. Alvord advocated the measure with all his might and main as did Goodrich, but Denny fairly pitched into it in the most lively style, and succeeded in creating quite a breeze before the debate came to a close. Denny contended that if the bill became a law the Rothschilds and other foreign bloated aristocrats could buy up lands in this country right and left and do irreparable injury to natives to the manor born. In his opinion no foreigner, who did not beforehand express his intention of becoming a citizen had any right to hold property here the way the bill provides. The debate finally closed by the committee reporting progress upon the bill.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER INVESTIGATION.

The Senate and Assembly Railroad committees intend to-morrow to sit together during their investigation into the late disaster at New Hamburg. So far the only parties who have been summoned to appear as witnesses are those who have already been examined by the Coroner. The latter, it is stated, performed his part in a way that left much to be decided, and it may be that the legislative investigators may make up for his shortcomings. Several passengers who were on board the fatal train have sent word that they will be on hand to testify in relation to the accident if they are called upon.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PARKER—Amending the act extending the powers of boards of supervisors, making provisions as for town electors to

CONGRESS.

Congress Looking After the Railroad Interests.

Animated Discussion Over the Senator Elect from Georgia.

The Way Doubtful Bills are Rushed Through the House.

Protecting Members from Women Lobbyists.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem) of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, requesting Congress to pass no more land grants for railroad or other corporations.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., to change its location and name. Passed.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a memorial asking authority from Congress for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to construct their road through the State of Kentucky, permission to do which is now withheld by adverse action of the Kentucky State Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN expressed his hearty concurrence in the prayer of the memorial and his belief that if there was any time when the federal authority might be properly exercised in railroad matters it was when a State obstinately placed itself in the way of the construction of a road desired alike by Northern and Southern people as a means of communication. The memorial was ordered printed.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. POMEROY. (rep.) of Kan., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, with amendments striking out the provision allowing the assignment of homestead certificates, and by omitting the section allowing the entry of the land by an agent or attorney. The committee also recommend that the Commissioner of the General Land Office have authority to make all needful regulations to carry the act into effect, especially regarding the declarations and proofs required.

OATH FOR A GEORGIA SENATOR.

At one o'clock the Senate, according to a previous order, took up the joint resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by H. B. M. Miller, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, proceeded to show that Mr. Miller had received seven more votes for Senator than his colleague, Mr. Hill, who had been admitted; that he had been elected by persons not disqualified, and that the administration of a qualified oath, in consequence of Mr. Miller's service in the rebel army as a surgeon, was in accordance with the practice in the admission of Messrs. Snober and Butler to seats in the House and of Mr. Hill to the Senate, none of whom could take the test oath. Mr. Miller was not disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, and though a democrat, had received republican votes—among others that of the present contestant for the seat, Mr. Farrow, when running as a candidate for the Georgia State Constitutional Convention. He assisted to frame a constitution for that State and had advocated its adoption by the people. The disposition of similar cases was then referred to by Mr. Trumbull. It was contended by some that Mr. Miller was not obliged to take the oath of July, 1862; that that oath was not intended to be applicable to Congressmen. He would not discuss that question, but he believed the test oath repeal bill now in the hands of the President covered the case. He had brought forward this bill to expedite a settlement of the question.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., in opposition to the claim of Mr. Miller, argued that the act of the Georgia Legislature in electing a Senator disqualified by law was a defiance and overriding of law, and that Congress was bound in self-defence and to preserve the integrity of its legislation to resist these attempts. The necessity for this was more apparent in view of the fact that those for whom the clemency of Congress was asked had, as a class, secured their election because they had made war upon their country. For one, he would never vote to qualify a man for a seat in the Senate who was ineligible when elected. He held that an election under such circumstances was void. The present case differed only from that of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, whom the Senate several years ago refused to admit because of his participation in the rebellion, in the fact that Mr. Miller admitted his voluntary participation.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., inquired whether the resolution covered the case of Governor Vance, who had been elected Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that it did not, but was specially confined to the case of Mr. Miller.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., delivered a long legal argument to show that Miller was objectionable to every element of the test oath legislation, and in denial of the legality of his election.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., held that the act of Congress of July, 1862, imposing the "iron-clad" oath, was, as to Miller, unconstitutional. Unlike Hill, Farrow and Whitely, claiming seats from Georgia, each of whom had had his disabilities removed, Miller had never held a federal office prior to the rebellion, but had only served as a surgeon to a rebel regiment. His offence, therefore, was simply treason, without the aggravating crime of perjury. Of the term for which Miller was elected only one month now remained. His offence came within the range of the general pardon issued by President Johnson in December, 1868, and had been entirely obliterated by that act. The same offence, for aiding the rebellion, for which he was now excluded from the Senate, was the very one which had been pardoned, and while the constitution substantially entitled the claimant to take his seat, the act of Congress prohibited him from so doing. The speaker went on to show the unconstitutionality of the act in other respects.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of Ga., stated that Mr. Miller had been elected by the Georgia Legislature over more popular candidates, among whom were two gallant generals, because he was not obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment and likely to be more acceptable to Congress. He denied that that gentleman's success was due to his connection with the rebellion, as the fact of his professional services in the rebel army was not generally known. The speaker did not know of it until very recently. Mr. Hill then defended himself from an imputation upon his loyalty during the debate. He explained that his disabilities were removed without his knowledge, his name being included in a bill with many others; that he did know he labored under disability, but considered his case similar to that of Thomas, of Maryland, because of his having done acts of kindness to his children in rebel service, but never with any intention of assisting that cause. His colleague, Dr. Miller, had opposed secession; was among the first to assist reconstruction, and could not have been elected unless by republican votes.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., held that the election of Miller was void, because he was ineligible at the time of his election. It had been said during the debate that the test oath had been repealed. But was it repealed? The bill had passed the Senate at the last session without the knowledge of three members of the body, and it could not get one third of the Senate to-day. Its passage through the House had been procured upon the representation that it had received the unanimous approval of the Senate. It was not too much to say that the repeal of the test oath was a fraud upon the Senate. He did not say it was so intended, but in effect it was a fraud.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., corroborated the statement of Mr. Morton as to the hurried passage of the bill referred to, under what was called "the Anthony rule," which permitted only bills to be considered to which no objection was made. While opposed to the policy indicated by that repeal he took ground in favor of the admission of the present claimant.

Mr. TRUMBULL, responding to what he termed the singular charge of fraud upon the Senate, read from the *Globe* the report of the proceedings attending the passage of the test oath repeal in the Senate, to show that the bill was read in full upon his (Trumbull's) request; that he had also made a remark in regard to it, and that it had been passed regularly and properly. He expressed his surprise to hear such a charge.

Mr. MORTON explained that he did not charge fraud upon the Senate; but that the passage of a bill of so much consequence, in just one minute, without general notice, justified him in characterizing it as a fraud.

Mr. TRUMBULL inquired whether Mr. Morton did not suppose the Judiciary Committee knew what the bill was.

Mr. MORTON replied that he did not know how that was; but he had understood that the bill had not received the sanction of a majority of that committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (emphatically)—I undertake to say if the Senator heard any such thing he heard what was untrue.

Mr. MORTON—I heard it from a member of the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL reiterated that the member making such a statement had asserted an untruth.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to detail more minutely the circumstances attending the passage of the bill through both houses. He had not supposed that there was more than a corporal's guard in its favor in the House, but after lying on the table there for more than a year it had been suddenly called up and forced through.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., defended the test oath repeal from the charge of having been passed surreptitiously. He agreed with Mr. Thurman in regarding it at this time as an abandonment of the proscriptive republican policy, and he still regarded it as a measure calculated to bring substantial peace to the country. He thought the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) would live to appreciate the advantages to flow from it, and hoped no malign influence at the other end of the avenue would prevent its becoming a law. But it would be recognized as one of the wisest measures of this administration.

After further discussion by Messrs. Thurman, Scott and Howe the Senate voted upon the pending question, which was upon ordering the bill to a third reading, which resulted—yeas 28, nays 20, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton of Md., Harris, Hill, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, McDonald, Revels, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wilson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Gilbert, Howell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stearns, Stewart, Sumner and Warner—20.

Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Sherman and Willey, in the affirmative, paired off with Messrs. Conkling, Hamilton of Texas, Cameron and Pool, in the negative.

The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

The Gulf Steamship Subsidy bill then came up as unfinished business, when the Senate, at forty-five minutes past six, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., presented petitions from citizens of New York against railroad land grants, and for appropriation to the American Printing House for the Blind.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y.—A proposed amendment to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

By Mr. COBB, (rep.) of N. C.—To protect loyal and peaceable citizens and to perpetuate the evidence of losses sustained in the war of the rebellion; providing for the appointment of a commissioner in each county in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Kentucky, to take testimony of all Ku Klux outrages. The bill, which was a long one, having been read on the demand of Mr. NIBLACK,

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved that it be rejected, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was negatived by 55 to 146. The bill was then referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The reading of the bill and the voting occupied all that was left of the morning hour, the object being to prevent the Air Line Railroad bill from coming before the House.

Various other bills were introduced and referred, including the following:—

By Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio—Requiring information as to the aid given by Congress to the several States for the support of education.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—To preserve the peace in the several States and Territories.

By Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo.—To reduce the duty on imported wool; also in relation to the bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth; also a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature against further land grants to railroads.

By Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa.—To regulate the drawing and summoning of jurors in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

By Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—To provide for additional mail service to Brazil. Referred. He said the object of the bill was to supply cheap coffee without additional cost, and there was no subsidy in the bill.

By Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y.—In relation to goods in bond. Referred.

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the steamship Tennessee, intimating that the department does not entertain any apprehensions as to her safety, and that no intelligence may be received of her before the arrival of the Tybee at New York.

WOMEN INVADING COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Mr. ROGERS, (dem.) of Ark., rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution, reciting that a number of certain women—(laughter)—had taken possession, ten days since, of the room of the Committee on Education and Labor, and requesting the Speaker to take steps immediately to remove those women.

The SPEAKER did not see that there was any question involved in the resolution, and did not know that he had any authority in the matter. If he had he would cheerfully delegate it to the gentleman from Arkansas. (Loud laughter.)

THE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF GERMANY.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution reciprocating the ideas contained in a late message from the President as to the supposed similarity between the political institutions of the empire of Germany and the United States. Negatived.

RIGHTS OF FRANCHISE.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules and bring before the House the bill to amend the act of *May 31, 1870*, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. Agreed to, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday, after the reading of the journal, the vote to be taken at four o'clock, without any dilatory motions.

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR TOTALLY DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. DAY, (rep.) of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and to pass a bill increasing by forty per cent the pensions of all pensioners who had lost the sight of both eyes or who had otherwise been totally disabled in service.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., said that the subject was before the Committee on Pensions, which would soon report a bill; he therefore hoped the motion would be rejected. The motion was rejected.

PRESENCE OF TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the President in reply to a resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Sargent, and showing that the aid of the military of the United States had been given, by order of President Johnson, in aid of the civil authorities of California, at an election there in 1868, on the request of the Governor of that State.

The suggestion was made by Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Messrs. Wood and Cox, that troops had been sent to New York to interfere with the election there without any requisition from the Governor of New York, and a like observation in regard to Pennsylvania was made by Mr. Randall.

The House, at half-past four, adjourned.

A CAPITAL CARNIVAL.

The Coming Pageant at Washington—A Masquerade Procession, A Tournament, Races, Balls, &c., &c.—Admirable Arrangements of the Committee—The Biggest Thing of the Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

The all-absorbing topic in this city just now is the *fête* or carnival which is to be held on the 20th and 21st of the month. The idea originated in the fertile brain of Mr. A. H. Sheppard, of this city, who enlisted the sympathies of several prominent business men in the project. A public meeting was held, the matter discussed, and voted feasible, an organization effected, committees appointed, and all went to work with a will. A room was chosen for the headquarters of the Executive Committee, the services of an energetic and responsible citizen secured as general secretary, and then the arrangements for the details began. The time chosen was before the adjournment of Congress, in order that visitors from abroad might have a chance to see the legislative bodies in session, as well as participate in the festivities. The next point to be made was to secure a reduction of fare on all the railroads. In this the committee have succeeded even beyond their expectation, nearly every one of the railroad companies connecting with routes leading to the city having agreed to issue

HALF FARE TICKETS,

good for ten days. By this means citizens from the West, North and South will have good opportunity of visiting the capital. Having secured the reduction in rates, the committee determined, as far as possible, to protect strangers from exorbitant charges, and accordingly sent circulars to the principal hotels and boarding houses asking that a statement of the number of persons they could accommodate and the charges per day be sent them. A record of this is now in the possession of the committee, and on application to headquarters will be shown strangers, in order that they may know exactly what the charges of the different places are and govern themselves accordingly. The Committee on Decorations at once went to work in a business-like manner. They propose that on both nights of the *fête* the entire avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol shall be illuminated. They have had a branch burner with seven jets made for each of the lamps on the avenue; ten thousand Chinese lanterns will be strung along the distance, banners, flags and emblems will be stretched from tree to tree, calcium and electric lights will be used, and on the second night a general illumination of the business houses and dwellings along Pennsylvania avenue will complete the fancy scene. At the corner of Sixth street and the avenue

A MONSTER ARCH

is now in process of erection. It is a single span of 120 feet, the centre being ninety feet clear from the ground. It will be festooned with appropriate designs, surmounted with an American flag and illuminated with thousands of gas jets. A brilliant pyrotechnic display has also been arranged for each night, and the articles are now being manufactured by a New York firm. They comprise a number of new, original and appropriate designs, the concluding representation one night being a grand representation of Washington on horseback, and the other night a temple of liberty, with a full-sized figure of the immortal father of his country.

The Committee on Masquerade have determined that their portion of the celebration shall exceed any similar affair ever given in the United States. They have hired and had manufactured over three thousand costumes, and are sure that each one of them will be used. The costumes comprise every conceivable comic or grotesque idea which could be suggested. There will be maskers on foot, maskers in carriages and maskers on horseback. All the German societies have been invited, and will give a representation of the inauguration of the female President in 1873. There will be a guard of honor, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, all attired in female costume, and the President, supposed, of course, to be the ambitious Mrs. Woodhull, will be mounted in a triumphal car, surrounded by any number of counterfeit sixteenth amendments.

THE CARNIVAL PROCESSION

will be preceded by a battalion of amateur police, 150 in number, rigged out in full uniform, with a badge, baton, &c. These impromptu guardians will be personated by lads ranging in age from ten to fifteen years, and in height from three to four feet; then there will be Mother Goose's melodies, the old woman who lived in a shoe, Mother Hubbard and fairy spectacles, with which the imagination of each citizen has been familiar since the heyday of youth. There will be carpet-baggers, Sherman's bummers, Capitol movers and an endless variety of simple masks. The equestrian exercises will be held between the hours of two and four each day, and will consist of trotting matches, a show of fine stock and equipages and such other exercises as may be suggested. For these it was thought best not to offer purses, but instead a number of prizes, such as fine buggies, gold and silver mounted harness, robes, blankets, whips, &c. Another feature will be

A GRAND TOURNAMENT,

in which young men calling themselves knights, from Virginia, Maryland and the District will participate. It will differ from the ordinary tournament in that, instead of tilting for a single ring, the riders will have "to go for" three of them. This will be followed, of course, by the orthodox custom of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, the whole concluding with a select ball. During the two days the entire city will be enlivened by a grand orchestra. All the bands in the vicinity have been engaged for the occasion, and such as are not in the procession will be stationed at given points and discourse choice music. There will be

TWO GRAND BALLS

given under the direction of the Executive Committee, one a full dress civic and the other a masquerade. The tickets to each of these are to be sold only by subscription, and both promise to be exceedingly brilliant. In addition to these a number of other balls will take place, the most prominent of which will be at the Corcoran Art Gallery, the proceeds to be devoted to the Washington monument fund. Among other incidents will be the military procession and review by General Sherman, the best drilled and equipped organization to receive a stand of colors, valued at $1,000, or that amount in money, as they may elect. The intervals will be filled up with goat races, foot races, games of various kinds, for all of which prizes have been offered. In order that an opportunity of witnessing the sight may be afforded at every available point raised seats will be erected. To these a small fee sufficient to cover the cost will be charged. A number of distinguished visitors have been invited to become the guests of the city during the two days, and many of them have signified their acceptance of the invitation. The cost of the affair will be about $40,000, and there is no doubt but that it will be a rich treat for all who attend. The afternoon of both days will be observed as a holiday, the departments and schools being closed, and a number of business houses, including all the banks, have agreed to close their places of business at twelve o'clock each day.

ANTICIPATING PEACE.

The German Citizens Preparing for a Great Demonstration.

A meeting of influential German citizens was held last evening in Liederkranz Hall, Fourth street, to make preliminary arrangements, in anticipation of a speedy termination of the European war, for holding a grand peace demonstration and festival in this city.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Wesendonk, Peters, Soloman, Kutmer and Schedler, was appointed to select a full committee of 100 from the different German societies to make all necessary arrangements for the demonstration and draw up a programme of the festivities. This committee will go to work immediately and have all ready for the demonstration to come off as soon as peace is proclaimed.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

WOVEN OF MANY THREADS. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1871.

The first publication of a new old firm, honorable in years and still more honorable in reputation, that, both old, like Tim Linkinwater, is gradually coming down to all the energy of five-and-twenty. When Carter & Hendee established a book store on the "old corner" in Boston they builded far better than they knew. Baptized anew as Ticknor, Reed & Fields, transformed later into Ticknor & Fields, changed by the wheel of time into Fields, Osgood & Co., and finally, by the retirement of its senior partner, assuming its present name, the firm of James R. Osgood & Co. inherits more brains than almost any other publishers in the world; for it is to them that we look for the English poets, even as far back as Chaucer; for De Quincey, for Tennyson, for the Brownings, for Scott, Thackeray and Dickens; for many another English author; for Hawthorne and the majority of America's cleverest writers. Why, with an announcement of new books in which are to be represented Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, Holmes, Mrs. Stowe, Parton, Bayard Taylor, Whipple, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Kate Field, Dickens, Hawthorne, Trowbridge and others, James R. Osgood & Co. should make their first appearance in the modest garb of yellow-covered literature can only be accounted for by the Scriptural dogma of the last being first and the first last. "Woven of Many Threads" is "a novel by a lady well known in art circles in this country, and for many years resident in Italy." It is always good to hear of an American novel, for novel writing does not seem to be indigenous to our soil. While England actually spawns fiction, much of which is good; while Trollopes people the circulating libraries and furnish small talk for all the spinsters in the United Kingdom, England's own cousin, America, brings forth little romance with infinite labor. "There's a destiny in these things, gentlemen," and it is not our destiny to give birth to a Thackeray or a Dickens so long as we are busy making history. Until the good time coming we must be contented with what the gods, or at least the publishers, provide. That is, contented if we be not book reviewers. Had we not become entangled in "Many Threads" we should be content, Sidney Smith being quite right in maintaining that it prejudices a writer to read a book before reviewing it, and we are not content because it is one of those books which it is impossible to thoroughly condemn. It stands upon that border line between good and indifferent which is the despair of conscientious critics. You are inclined to say to the author, saying it somewhat fearfully, "Go and sin no more," and you are likewise inclined to amiably whisper, "If you feel writing to be your mission persevere, and the future may produce desirable fruit."

We are inclined to be amiable because "Woven of Many Threads" is evidently the work of a cultivated woman, writing satisfactory English and appreciating the beautiful. We are more inclined to be severe, because we see no evidence of a greater motive power than culture, appreciation and a certain facility born of much absorption of other people's ideas. It is a book written by an "American lady" (is it not better to be an American woman even in an advertisement?), but it is not an American novel. It is English of the English. The characters, when not romantic and Italian, belong to the English aristocracy and gentry, and Americans only figure in the garb of several vulgar *parvenus*. This in itself is no crime against art, although there is no reason why Americans should not employ home material even in far distant Rome; but what strikes us most forcibly is the author's artistic insincerity—

> You may praise, you may lather that book if you will,
> But the scent of friend "Murray" will hang round it still.

It is the old, old story, of which English publishers stand in such mortal fear as to condemn unread romances the scenes of which are laid in Italy. First, there are Paris, the Louvre, Fontainebleau, Versailles and Père la Chaise, with appropriate disquisitions on pictures, Louis XIV., Marie Antoinette, Rachel and Abelard and Heloise: thence we are taken to Marseilles and treated to a few of Murray's tidbits; and then we are launched upon the eternal city. Santo Spirito, San Michele, Villa Aldobrandini, Capella del Coro, the Pincio, Ponte Molle, the fountain of Egeria, San Onofrio, with Tasso for a moral; the Coliseum, St. Peter's, Guido, Guercino, Fra Angelico, San Souci, near Naples: the Blue Grotto, a little flavor of revolution with Garibaldi and battles of Castel Fidardo and Ancona, and behold the threads upon which the writer has strung her characters.

And the people are as well known as the various interesting localities which they visit, guide book in hand. There is one brunette heroine, born for suffering, "a Carlo Dolce type of beauty," and another heroine, all blonde and sunshine, who commits suicide, as such natures—never do. Both are equally beautiful, both are fools, and both drive Roman society more or less mad. There is heroine number three, a lovely Italian girl, with the customary wonderful eyes, who is betrayed—as usual. There is a Lady Dinsmore, with a "hidden, corroding grief," who binds her aching brow with aromatic vinegar," as aristocracy should; there are several nuns, a governess, of perfect deportment, &c., &c. There are three corresponding heroes, one English and heir to large estates, handsome of course, whom we "know for our own" even to the forehead, which a premature baldness had left a little bare; the second is a libertine, Prince Conti, beloved of the blondes; the third is a supposed Roman foundling, looking like Cimabue, Raphael and Parmigiano all in one, and possessing a marvellous voice, that sings in the Pope's choir as voice never sang within our recollections of Rome; all the angels in heaven seemed to sing with him. There are a noble French villain and an intellectual Scotchman, who on all necessary occasions does the *cicerone* and the heavy *bric-à-brac* business to perfection, *et voilà tout*.

Given the romantic situations, the author manufactures people that will fit into them. The situations are dramatic, consequently the people must be brought to grief. And this is what we mean in accusing the author of insincerity. The book is not a natural outgrowth, and we contend that no book should be written unless it be to tell some new thing or to tell some old thing better than it has been told before. Remove the characters under discussion from their loved and well-worn frames, and the interest would in great part vanish. Tolerable as they are they have not sufficient body to stand alone; and a novel depending upon situations for its effects is no better as literature than the conventional melodrama. Because a cultivated woman travels and knows a little about music and painting it does not follow that she should write a novel. Nay, we contend that the tendency of the superficial *dilettante* who rushes into print is bad. It leads to one of the worst species of cant, which is art cant. No one has a right to touch art in never so trifling a criticism who cannot speak with professional authority. Sentimental theorizing over the works of the old masters, rhapsodies over Lamartine and Liszt—theorizing and rhapsodizing in which false ideas invariably predominate—are no more nor less than exasperating to the real artist. The social pests of to-day are the men and women who go about as authorities on the strength of position, general culture and enormous feeling of superiority because of a few years' residence in Europe. Do they ever recall the lines of the poet Cowper?

> How great the fool that's been to Rome
> Exceeds the fool that stayed at home.

We say, emphatically, away with such authorities, and when they air their sentimentalities in book form, away with the books. No one dares to discuss carpentry who does not possess the knowledge of the carpenter. No one dares to touch mathematics who cannot solve its problems. Because art is not an exact science shall it be taken in vain? One of the greatest mistakes of Hawthorne's life was presuming to become an art critic and tarnishing the beautiful romance of "The Marble Faun" by praise of the work of certain artists with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Hawthorne's judgment in art was worthless, yet modest as was his genius it could not perceive the wrong thus done. In Hawthorne this was but a spot upon the sun. In the author of "Woven of Many Threads" there is no compensating genius.

Italy is dangerous ground, and none but the best and greatest should touch it. It has been gone over too many times. A De Stael, a George Eliot, a Hans Christian Andersen may claim it as their right. Thomas Adolphus Trollope has, by long years of intimacy with the Italian people and thoroughly truthful delineation of their characteristics, shown himself master of the situation. Even the author of "Mademoiselle Mori" wrote with considerable authority and no little interest, but in "Woven of Many Threads" we see nothing more than a conventional lay figure, upon which the author has hung some very nice clothes and sentimental speeches. Instead of true local coloring, such as renders "Romola" little less than marvellous, we are treated to the old peppering of "*tout ensemble*," "*moyen age*," "*dolce far niente*," "*maestro*," "*cattiva ragazza*," "*povera contessa*," "*grande passion*," "*bella donna*," "*certamente*," as though the substitution of a few foreign words for good Anglo-Saxon constituted the difference between English and Italian romance. It is all false and consequently not to be endured.

"Hast thou suffered?"

"*No*."

"Then this book is not for thee," is the quotation borrowed for her title page by the author of "Woven of Many Threads." We have suffered, yet this book is not for us. The "lady" must first put aside the affectations of the *dilettante* before she can look for the respect of common sense.

The publishers shed lustre upon the book, not the book upon the publishers, and if we cannot extol this firstborn of James R. Osgood & Company at least we can heartily admire the neat and artistic monogram in which the new old firm makes its début before the English reading world.

THE AMERICAN RACING RECORD AND TURF GUIDE FOR 1871, edited by W. G. Dorling, is a valuable work for racing men, and should be in the hands of all patrons and lovers of the turf. It is a complete record of the racing in the United States during the year 1870, with an index. It also contains the entries for stakes in 1871 and 1872, laws of racing used by the different jockey clubs, &c.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Six bands of female minstrels are warbling through the country.

New Orleans is perplexed about the new Varieties theatre, as to its most suitable site.

Lucy Rushton has taken her "Red Hands" to Troy, and there is no Cassandra there to warn the Trojans.

The Sooty City on the Alleghany has lost Fechter and gained Adams, who has not yet sown his "Wild Oats."

The heathen Chinee is on the war path in Massachusetts, with musical instruments of the most ear-splitting kind.

Theodore Thomas and Miss Anna Mehlig will treat Philadelphia to some rare classical music on Wednesday and Thursday.

Couldock and his daughter are charming the people of Denver, and a deputation from the town of Greeley has waited upon him.

Kate Field's lecture on "Charles Dickens" proved highly remunerative in Indianapolis last week, and there are demands for it everywhere out West.

Mme. Seebach played Adrienne Lecouvreur last night at the Stadt for the last time, and this evening the fine play of "Uriel Acosta" will be presented.

John Murray having killed off "Rip," is now committing "Treason" in the country. No one but "A Man Without a Country" (the second title of the play) could do such a thing.

Ned Davenport has given up the legitimate in the Quaker City and treats the breadbrims to a spectacle, by way of paving the road to the "Black Crook."

Mayor Flanders has ordered a careful survey of the theatres and amusement halls in New Orleans, to see if sufficient facilities are afforded for egress in case of fire or panic from any cause.

"HAMLET" WITHOUT HAMLET.—The only parties benefited by the failure of the Nilsson concert at Terre Haute are the newspapers and the Opera House Company. The latter has already received three nights' rent, with a good prospect of a fourth night.

Henry Drayton, as the dying Marcel, in "The Huguenots," at Boston, a few nights since, mingled dying strains and laughter together, because a stray cat sprang across the stage and frightened a lady in a private box so that she dropped her opera glass upon the shining bald pate of the leading trombone, who rose to his feet quicker than some men pay their debts, and disorganized one of the second violins, making altogether a mirthful scene of operatic death.

Echoes from Abroad.

Tom Thumb and his better mite are in Spain.

Madame Sasse, of the Paris Grand Opera, has been singing in the "Huguenots" and the "Africaine" in Italian, at St. Petersburg, with signal success.

Phelps, the English tragedian, at one time very prominent on the London boards, is reported to be so broken in health that he cannot live long.

Lortzing's opera, the "Beide Schutzen," has been revived at the Berlin Opera House, as also Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," with Frau Mallinger as the heroine.

The *Illustrirte Zeitung* announces the success of George Sand's drama, "Le Marquis de Villemer," at Vienna. The German translation by Sonnenthal has been most skilfully written.

Rubinstein, having been deprived of his commission to write an opera for the Imperial Lyceum Theatre in Paris, is touring in the East. At Odessa this great artist realized the enormous sum of 2,400 roubles at two concerts.

The sum total of the receipts at the late Vienna Beethoven centenary festival amounted to 82,900 florins, exclusive of 5,000 florins contributed by the municipal corporation. The net profits are to be devoted to the erection of a Beethoven monument.

At Brussels M. Faure has been singing in "Guillaume Tell." "Romeo" was announced, with Mlle. Mitolan as Juliet. Nothing more is said at present about the revival of Herr Wagner's "Lohengrin," while the production of his "Fliegender Hollander" is postponed *sine die*.

COMFORTABLY CLOTHED.

A Smart Officer and a Clever Capture—A Burglar with Several Pairs of Pants On—A Gent Who Does Not Seek Notoriety.

As Roundsman Croker, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was walking down West Nineteenth street at two o'clock yesterday morning, he saw a suspicious looking character standing on the stoop of No. 143 with a big bundle under his arm. Croker thought there might be something wrong, and questioned the man, who said his name was John Ennis, that he resided in that house, and assured the officer that the parcel only contained old clothing belonging to himself. Croker didn't believe the tale, and arrested Ennis and took him to the station house. Mr. Ennis' parcel was examined and found to contain a quantity of new clothing. Mr. Ennis was himself examined, searched, and was (guarding himself against the rigor of the weather) found to be wearing four pairs of "pants," one pair on top of another pair. Ennis was locked up, minus three pairs of the "pants."

Early yesterday morning Croker discovered that a tailor's shop, kept by August Leithelsir, at No. 40 East Eighteenth street, had been broken into and a quantity of clothing abstracted. Croker paid a visit to No. 143 West Nineteenth street, found a man named Theodore Johnson asleep in Ennis' bedroom, and a quantity of the stolen property lying on the bed. Croker arrested Johnson and brought the clothing to "the Market," where both the prisoners were arraigned. The tailor identified the coats and several pairs of pants, &c., and Judge Cox committed the prisoners.

While the affidavit of Officer Croker was being taken Mr. Johnson expressed a wish to see the HERALD reporter. The representative of that paper was quite willing to be interviewed, and the interview proceeded as follows:—

Mr. JOHNSON—See here; ain't you a reporter?

REPORTER—Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON—Yes, but that ain't what I mean. Ain't you a reporter for the HERALD?

REPORTER—Yes (very short this time).

JOHNSON—Well, look here, of course you know I'm innocent? Well, I am innocent, any way, and I don't want you to put my name in the paper, as it will harm me.

REPORTER—But there are many other gentlemen here, representatives of the press, who are sure to report this case.

JOHNSON—Oh, I don't give a damn for all of them; but I don't want my name in the HERALD.

It is needless to say that Mr. Johnson's wish or demand was complied with.

It is also fair to state that the only evidence against Johnson (who does not desire notoriety) is the fact of his being a room mate of Ennis, and the additional fact of several articles of clothing being found on his bed, when their legitimate abode was the tailor's shop No. 40 East Eighteenth street. Judge Cox committed both the innocent (?) Mr. Johnson and the nonchalant Mr. Ennis for trial. Ennis has already seen the interior of the State Prison.

Shortly before two o'clock, yesterday, John Ryan, a man forty years of age, while at work in the saw-mill of William Manzers, Forty-fourth street, North river, was almost instantly killed by being struck with a piece of wood which flew from the saw with great violence. Deceased was carried to the residence of his sister, 457 West Fortieth street. Coroner Hermann will hold an inquest to-day.

MONSTERS ON THE DEEP.

The Atrocious Conduct on Board the Neptune.

More Particulars About the Case—Suffering and Cruelty—Statement of Captain Peabody—The Case in the Courts.

"There is nothing that runs on the land but swims in the sea"—and certainly it would appear from recent developments that some of the brutality which is held in check on land, either by a deep-seated awe of society's dreadful scowl or a mortal dread of the iron hand of the law, gives free reins to its grossness on the deep and becomes a hideous monster; its unbridled passions sweeping all before them; no barrier to stop the way they give full vent to all their fury. The polished mask of urbanity and politeness worn on shore is rudely flung aside at sea, and the

GLARING SKELETON OF THE BEAST

in all its deformity stands forth in bold outline, striking terror into the hearts of its crouching victims. They do not see the gratified smile with which the owner's hand is grasped; but they feel the infuriate lash upon their backs or the brutal club that knocks them senseless. When the terrible Inquisition was in force and men were tortured to reveal the knowledge they were supposed to possess those which seemed the most insignificant punishments were the severest. The most refined and exquisite cruelties are those that from a pin's point titillate throughout the body, making a man to wince and groan from the sharp needle pains that shoot through every nerve and artery. The whack of a marling spike, the dull, heavy thud of a belaying pin, though they leave a bruised or discolored mark, a man scarcely feels them in a moment of excitement. But the

POIGNANT TWINGING OF A FROST-BITE

could goad a man to madness by its prolonged acuteness.

Out upon the broad expanse of sea the entire responsibility—the whole control—is centred in the commander. He guides the insensate destinies of the ship, the safety of all the souls on board depend on him. To his care is confided enormous wealth, and in his experience men place unbounded faith. When this man so trusted, so implied in, makes of the narrow precincts of his vessel a pandemonium for those most inferior under his command (for it is well understood the immediate subordinate officers enthusiastically emulate the conduct of the captain) and transforms himself into an archdevil, standing on the quarter deck making the men dance to the fire of their own suffering, and, heedless of their agony, drives them on to labor they are unfit for. It is time such doings had the broad light of day let in upon them with a full force; and if these inhuman brutes cannot be "whipped naked through the world," they must at least, meet the scorn of every honest man for their

ATROCIOUS CONDUCT.

It is not alone the captain of the good ship Neptune that has abominably used his men. The mate and second mate, relishing his delightful example, have done their utmost to carry out the amiable disposition of the skipper. According to the story of the men who are now laid up in hospital the severest of their trials began one morning some three week ago. On the previous evening it commenced to snow and freeze at about six or seven o'clock, thick particles of frozen snow falling fast over the ship throughout the night. In the morning the yards, foot ropes and rigging were covered with rough, hard ice, and about eight or nine o'clock the captain

ORDERED THEM ALOFT.

This the men say was entirely unnecessary, as the ship was in good sailing order at the time, and if he had only waited until the afternoon the sun at midday would have melted all the ice which had gathered, and they could have gone aloft and done their duty without entailing upon themselves all the misery they have suffered since: besides, they allege they were only ordered into the rigging to put the vessel into shipshape, which could very well have waited. One man (Johnson) was sent out on the jibboom, and though he complained his footing was insecure and he could take no hold with his hands, which were bitten by the frost, they kept him there until his work was done. The men all complained to the captain that they were frostbitten, but he took no notice and kept them steadily at work. Johnson, speaking for himself and the others yesterday in the first ward of the Centre Street Hospital, stated when he went aft to show the captain his hands he put some kind of salve on them that

MADE THE RAW FLESH BURN

and stink to such an extent that when he went below the stench was unbearable, and he was obliged to leave the forecastle and come on deck again, and holding his hands extended from him, resting on whatever happened to be near, try and

SNATCH A LITTLE SLEEP STANDING,

leaning against the windlass or the bulwarks. On going below the heat maddened them, because of the quick transition from the extreme cold to the heavy, confined atmosphere of their berths, and they were unable to sleep a moment. Still the captain made them take their regular watch and turn at the wheel, although with every twist of it they left a portion of the skin and raw flesh upon the handles as they passed away from them.

One poor wretch, more unfortunate than the rest, called Francis Alboy and a native of Bermuda, whose

FEET WERE HORRIBLY MUTILATED,

was obliged to get up on deck at midnight in bad weather, piercingly cold, and hobble his way along the deck, ankle deep in salt water, without shoes, forced to grasp the stancheons and rigging to support himself from the agony of his feet.

Another man, named Williams, who was suffering so severely with his arms that he could not leave his berth, the captain came and pulled out of bed, forcing him to stand on the poop for four hours, as he was entirely incapacitated for work.

Gilbert Magles states that a fortnight before the ship entered port they were on the main yardarm one night stowing the mainsail, and because he couldn't grasp the canvas quick enough the second mate kicked him. This officer is described by the eight men now in hospital as being only second to the captain in his brutal treatment of them. He has

KICKED AND KNOCKED DOWN

several of them during the voyage. As another instance of inhumanity they were subjected to, William Oliver says last Thursday night the ship was just putting about and as they couldn't get in the slack of the braces fast enough the yards swung back, when the second mate got in a towering passion, and, he being the nearest, got knocked down.

Another man complained that the captain beat him severely for using some scraped potatoes as a poultice to his wounds when the captain had ordered linseed meal for him.

All the men insist there was no necessity for forcing them to work in their condition, as the ship worked the passage out with eighteen men and had twenty-five hands coming home.

William Brown and another seaman have entered civil suits in the Marine Court to recover damages for cruelties inflicted on them by Captain Peabody and his mates, on board the Neptune. Brown has also made affidavit before Commissioner Shields that the mate beat him and the captain several times threatened to throw him overboard.

The men were all removed last evening at five o'clock to Bellevue Hospital.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Captain Peabody, master of the ship Neptune, called at the HERALD office yesterday afternoon to explain his conduct towards the crew on the voyage out from Liverpool. He denies all the statements made by the men, and declares he didn't abuse them in any way whatever. The men, he says, got frostbitten while standing about the ship. He had no difficulty with any of them except one who tried to get excused from duty because he

HAD A BOIL ON HIS ARM.

This man he compelled by force to go on the lookout. The greater number of the men got injured through their own fault and by endeavoring to shirk their work. There were but seven passengers on board, and the law did not compel him to have a doctor with that number. There was always a sufficient supply of medicines. Those men who were injured had their wounds poulticed and dressed, and the very best care was taken of them.

The captain further states that had he supposed any of the men were ill on board the Neptune when he went ashore on Saturday he would have taken care of them.

The Case of the Neptune's Officers in the United States Commissioners' Court.

The charge of cruelty alleged against Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, which has startled the community as another terrible outrage at sea, came up yesterday before Commissioner Shields, who went to the City Park Hospital and took the depositions of two of the seamen of the Neptune, plying between New York and Liverpool, and who made affidavit that they were cruelly beaten by the captain on the recent voyage to this port. William Oliver, a negro, deposes that about the 1st of February one of the mates struck him with his fists and kicked him while he was on the yardarm. Edward Reice, also a negro, states that on the 1st of February the captain and the first mate, Bartlett S. Mayo, beat him with their fists and threw him out of the cabin. Reice further states that repeatedly the captain sent for him to go to the cabin, and that when he got there the captain ordered all other persons out and then beat him, there being no witnesses to the except the assailer and the assailed.

William Brown, a white man, who had be sailor on the ship, has made a deposition th also was beaten in a cruel manner by the cap and the first mate, they having struck him their fists and on the head with a belaying pin."

Upon these depositions Commissioner Sh issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Peab and Mayo, first mate, and Shields, second ma the Neptune, which is now moored at the foo Beekman street, near Fulton Ferry. The war was entrusted for execution to Deputy Mars Crowley and Robinson. They proceeded to vessel, but did not find the captain. They, howe succeeded in arresting the mates, who, on b taken ashore, were greeted by cries from a l crowd of people—"Hang the son of ——," "He a rope for you."

About five o'clock last evening the mates w brought before Commissioner Stilwell (in the sence of Commissioner Shields, who had just home), and held in default of bail in the sur $5,000 each to await an examination to-day.

The first mate stated that he never struck an the men, and that he had given his own cloth some of them, who had gone ashore with the their backs. He wanted to have an examinatio soon as possible, as he did not like to lie in jail.

The Commissioner—If Commissioner Shields hold an examination to-morrow (Tuesday) you be notified.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Street Lighting too Costly a Luxury—A duction Recommended—An Appropria for the Water Board—Honors to the Exiles.

At the stated session of the Brooklyn Boa Aldermen, held yesterday afternoon, a commu tion was received from Mayor Kalbfleisch, ca the attention of that body to the urgent necess speedy action relative to curtailing the expen lighting the streets. At the expiration of the ceding year there was a deficiency of nearly $2 on this account, which had to be raised in the get. To defray the expenses of the current $550,000 has been raised in the taxes, and unles subject receives immediate attention the Mayor "we may look for another deficiency of $200,000." This amount will swell the amoun money to be raised to pay for

LIGHTING THE STREETS,

to be put in the next annual budget, to nearly million of dollars. From 1849, the time gas w troduced into the city, up to 1862, a system o tial lighting of the streets prevailed. "A redu in the expense might be made, it is set forth, b lighting all the lamps on streets where they a too close proximity, or where they are sca needed at all, on Third and other streets." O principal business streets the lighting coul delayed until the time of closing the s and thus a considerable saving be made. reduction of the size of the burners prove sufficient to accomplish the object. competent person, it is suggested, should be ployed by the city to satisfy the Board tha quantity of gas paid for is really consumed; also that the quality comes up to the req standard. The city pays $11,000 per annum f pairing lamps. This sum, his Honor bel would be reduced one-half, if not two-thirds, matter was thrown open to competition.

The communication was referred to the Com on Lamps and Gas to report some plan to kee expenditures within the limit of the appropr tion, $500,000.

At a previous meeting of the Board the W and Sewerage Commission sent in a commu tion asking for an appropriation of $375,000 fo purpose of completing the work on some se constructing a pond, repairing engines, &c. terday the appropriation was granted.

THE FENIAN RECEPTION.

Alderman NOLAN offered a resolution, which adopted, directing the officers in charge of th spective public buildings to display the flag banners from the staffs on Thursday next in h of the reception to be given on that day by th to the Irish patriots.

Alderman CLANCY, chairman of the Committ Fenian Reception, stated that it was propose arrangements had been made to give a banqu the exiles of Erin at the Pierrepont Hou Thursday evening, after the procession.

Three thousand dollars has been subscribed fund for the latter purpose. Of this sum $1,50 donated by the Democratic General Committ Kings county and $1,000 by the members o Board of Aldermen.

THE BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

A Scarcity of Water Anticipated—Mea to Prevent It—Only Twelve Feet of W in the Reservoir.

There is at the present time a depth of only t feet of water in the Ridgewood Reservoir, ins twenty feet, the ordinary measure. Notwiths ing there has been a constant flow of water fro Long Island springs a steady decrease has bee parent for some time past, which has given ri anxiety on the part of the authorities, who that the reserve supply is only sufficient for five consumption at the rate now current. The Eng of the Water Department yesterday submitte subjoined communication at a meeting of the Board:—

GENTLEMEN—In view of the continued lowness springs on Long Island, and the scarcity of rain this an and winter, it is necessary that we should use all mea sible for the prevention of waste in the city.

I beg leave, therefore, to suggest that the Board not public that on and after the 15th inst., and until such t they may be notified to the contrary, the water will be off at the Reservoir at ten P. M. and let on at six A. M day, and that inspectors appointed therefor in each o shall examine all water fixtures in the respective hou their district and report all defects or leaks in the sam any unnecessary waste of water.

A penalty or fine to be imposed in each case to be in the notice to the public. Respectfully,

J. W. ADAMS, Chief Engi

A resolution embodying the suggestions cont therein was adopted.

JERSEY CLERICAL ETIQUETTE.

How an English Doctor of Divinity Treated by His Newark Brethren— Invite Him to Speak and Then Wa Know if He is an Impostor—Salt as a manizing Agent.

The clergymen of Newark are great stickler etiquette, but the etiquette is of a very pe character, a type that the French would pro term *outré*. Yesterday, in accordance with vious invitation, Rev. Dr. Cather, an em English divine, and agent of the E Christian Moral Science Association, met clergymen of Newark in the lecture roo the First Presbyterian church for the purpo giving them his views on the association he r sented, and the best way of advancing the o thereof. Besides the clergymen there was pres sprinkling of prominent laymen. Scarcely wa meeting organized when Rev. Dr. Findley, w several weeks past, along with Dr. Fish, has b

A SILENT PARTNER

in the Hammond revival movement, arose and gested that the correspondent of a religious p in Belfast, Ireland, had stated that Dr. Cather not what he represented himself—the agent o English association. Dr. Fish then jumped up said that it seemed to him very wrong to pla visitor in such an unpleasant position He thought the best thing to do would be t a committee to examine the Doctor's crede

To this Dr. Cather responded that while clated the kindly motive of Dr. Fish, and ing to meet any investigation of the charge mously preferred, at any proper time and p either before individuals or before a committee could not regard this assembly as a court of ju ture, with authority to pass upon him, and thought that the charges should not have alluded to in his absence when he could just as have been sent for and an explanation asked. He did not recognize the authority of the me to make

A PERSONAL MATTER

of what was not a personal matter, and said even if the charges were true, which he denied, the principles he advocated were none the less v able. After some further discussion the Doctor dressed the assemblage. He hoped that those had not lost faith in a fellow worker would pra him. His object was, he said, to bring Chri moral science into New Jersey. The way th were done in England was to bring people tog at a social meal. He thought

EATING SALT TOGETHER

had a humanizing influence, and it would made him happy if he had eaten salt with som his audience, so that he could have found himse some sort under the protection of their hospita This timely rebuke was hugely relished by the jority of those present, and applause might h been indulged in but for the sombre, religious racter of the building and most of its clerical o pants. After the Doctor had explained the w ings of the association in England, and deliv himself of an address that pleased all, Dr. Fin egain rose and brought forward the

UNPLEASANT CHARGES,

insisting that the accused should be afforded an portunity to defend himself. The Doctor him after others had protested against bringing the ter up, said he would not be tried by a miscellan meeting, but as a clergyman of the Methodist Ch he could alone be tried by his peers, and to t judgment he would willingly submit. This bro the meeting to a close.

Mrs. Dr. Jones gave the introductory to a co of lectures on "Physiology, Health and Disease, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, yeste afternoon, in the presence of a large audience. lecture was exceedingly interesting and full of cellent thought. Mrs. Dr. Jones has one of finest apparatus in the country—a beautiful co tion of manikins and papier mache preparat and she well understands the subject of which treats.

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